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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 22, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 79

December 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 88

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.97.

7836 日九初月一十

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917.

大拜禮 號二十月二十年十英港

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION ANALYSED.

Important Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, December 20.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation, dealt first with the food question and said that two circumstances had recently contributed to the gravity of the position, namely the failure to get margarine and butter from Denmark and Holland, and also that the Allied food shortage was greater than anticipated. Hence we had considerably to sacrifice our own resources in order to supply the Allies. He was sure that when Britons realised that any deprivation was due to their sharing with their brave Allies they would bear it with greater heart and spirit. He was glad to say that, owing to the efforts of the Food Controller, circumstances which occasioned much anxiety during the last few days had already visibly improved. The food queues were largely due to the shortage of margarine, butter and cheese. The tea position was steadily improving and he hoped that by increased home manufacture the margarine position would also improve. He emphasised that unless there was a fairer distribution of foodstuffs the Government would take over the distribution.

Referring to shipping, Mr. Lloyd George said that the margin of loss at sea was narrowed, for losses were decreasing, building was increasing and the sinking of submarines was increasing. The shipping losses had been lighter by hundreds of thousands of tons than he estimated in August. That was very largely owing to improvement in the Navy's methods of keeping the submarine under control. Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said the aggregate British shipbuilding in 1917 exceeded the record year of 1913. (Cheers). The fact the destruction of German submarines had steadily increased in 1917 was remarkably encouraging, because it showed that the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller were grappling with the most menacing situation with which we were confronted in this war.

Dealing with the military situation, the Premier admitted that the hopes formed at the beginning of the year had not been realised. This was entirely attributable to the Russian collapse. He emphasised that, despite Russian inactivity, the Germans had not quite held their own in the West. On the contrary, they had been beaten in many battles and had only one conspicuous success, which was attributable to a surprise which was now the subject of enquiry. The Germans had lost 100,000 prisoners, very valuable ground and hundreds of guns, despite the fact that no dangerous enemy menace them on the Eastern Front. He did not doubt that if the Russians had fulfilled expectations and carried out their allotted part, the pride of Prussian military power would have been completely humbled. The successes we had gained in 1917 would permanently affect the future of the world. The capture of Baghdad and Jerusalem added more to the prestige of Britain throughout the world than almost any other event in the war. The capture of Jerusalem had most profoundly impressed the whole civilised world. A good deal had been said about side-shows, but the British Empire owed a good deal to side-shows. In recording the events of 1917, history would place first the Russian Revolution, then the entry of America into world politics, and then the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine and the release of the Arab from the domination of the Turk.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the International Allied Council would deal with the financial, economic, shipping and other vital questions. Its decisions would affect all nations. This would have a greater effect on international relations than could have been imagined. Up to the present the Council had been a conspicuous success. It had been free of friction and had helped to remove friction. The various countries had found therein a means for discussing and interchanging views and helping to reach decisions. They were using it freely. When the great machinery of this Council, which had already started, and to which Britain, France, the United States and Italy had given their best men, was developed, it would have a great influence in directing the economic policy of the Governments represented. Regarding the German Colonies, he said this must be settled by the International Peace Congress. The future trustees of those Colonies must consider the sentiments of the people themselves, whether they were anxious to secure the return of their former masters or entrust themselves to others. The wishes, desires and interests of the peoples of these countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future Government.

(Speech incomplete).

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

German Claim Regarding Prisoners.

London, December 21.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed repeated counter-attacks against the newly-won lines at Monte Pertica. The number of prisoners captured between the Brenna and the Piave since December 11 total 270 officers and 8,150 men.

Severe Enemy Losses.

London, December 20.

An Italian official message states:—We drove back with severe losses an attack on the front from Tasson to Col Dell'Orto. Sailors repulsed an attack at the Cortellazzo bridgehead.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Ukrainians Resist the Bolsheviks.

London, December 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Odessa states that owing to the Ukrainians ordering the Bolsheviks to cease interfering in the administration of the town, and not allowing the Bolshevik expedition against Don Cossacks to pass through Ukraine, there have been three days of sanguinary fighting between the Bolsheviks and Ukrainians. The leader of the Bolsheviks was killed. An armistice has been arranged. Bands of criminals are pillaging shops and houses, but it is probable that order will be restored soon.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 21.

A French communique says:—There is moderate reciprocal artillery activity on the whole front. A strong enemy attack in Lorraine, preceded by a violent bombardment of the trenches north of Beillon, completely failed. The enemy left numerous dead. Aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Calais, three persons being killed and ten wounded.

Several Enemy Raids.

London, December 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post north-east of Hargicourt and also under cover of the fog captured an advance post to the east of Messines. We drove off raiders north-east of Arras and to the north of the Menin Road. We inflicted many casualties. There were patrol encounters south-east of Cambrai and both armies were active at Baillecourt, the enemy's being increasingly active south-east of Ypres.

Inter.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

PETROGRAD IN STATE OF SIEGE.

London, December 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd writing on December 19, says:—Petrograd is declared in a state of siege. All street meetings and gatherings will be prohibited and attempts to pillage wine-stores, shops and private dwellings will be suppressed by machine-guns without warning. Nobody will be allowed out after nine in the evening without authorisation of the house committees.

KING AND QUEEN.

Visit to Home of Recovery.

The following is from the Daily Telegraph of October 26:—Not very far on its journey London way the red "bus" that sets out from Golden-green Station passes on the left a large building set back a little from the road. In another day it was a girls' school, and behind it his pleasant acres. There must always have been repose for mind and body in the restful vistas of Highfield. To-day one can imagine few places better fitted to carry out successfully the new work it has to do—bringing back to nerve-broken men the health of which a year ago they must have despaired.

Yesterday the King and Queen, who were attended by Lady Amphil and Captain Brian Godfrey-Faussett, set the seal of Royal sympathy upon the work at this pioneer among Homes of Recovery—the title is a tonic in its buoyant note—by journeying to Golden-green and spending an afternoon there. The Ministry of Pensions has for these Homes of Recovery, like the Red Cross, a kind of paternal sympathy. It has undertaken special arrangements to relieve the men who are making in them a last bid for health of all anxieties as to the families they must temporarily quit, and Mr. John Hodge, the Minister of Pensions, and Sir Arthur Boscawen were among those who yesterday received their Majesties. The presence of Mr. Barnes marked the interest of the War Cabinet. Besides Sir John Collier, to whose initiative these new Homes of Recovery are due—some eight are proposed at the moment—there were present to their Majesties Mr. Charles Drummond (chairman of the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Maida-vale); Dr. George Ogilvie, senior physician; Mr. Barleigh, secretary; Dr. Fearnsides, medical superintendent; and Miss Goldthorpe, matron.

The King and Queen walked across the wide lawns behind the house, strewn with the golden grief of autumn, to the French garden, of which the district "cloches" closed the silvery vista. The care of this garden is the work of Major Campbell Fraser, who, if you give him three-quarters of an acre of land and facilities enough, will hand you at a year's end a cheque for £1,500. But he does something more than make money out of fruitful Mother Earth here; he

takes in his own way "tired people to the islands of the blest." For as the Queen noted to one who told her how gardening had benefited him, had done him more than anything else (he was a London clerk who was "shell-shocked" at Ypres), gentle, quiet gardening has perhaps more power to heal the spirit of these broken men than anything else. But besides, Highfield has to offer its workshops, its gymnasium, its electric treatment (the installations are new and various) and last, but not least, the wise and patient striving of the doctors to find and work upon the personal equation of nerve-shattered men. There are 100 such at Highfield, and the number will soon be 150. The Ministry of Pensions pays them dependent allowances, and gives them 27s. 6d. from which a small deduction (1s. per day) is made for board. The King and Queen saw men in all stages of shell shock.

Some of them are unable yet to leave the snow-white beds from which they look upon the pageant of autumn. One of these was a sergeant who had won the D.C.M. by his bravery. He has not yet received the medal. "I wish," said the King, "I had brought it with me to give you here." Others, farther on the way to recovery, were in the French garden in the grounds (they are 12½ acres in extent), in the gymnasium, or undergoing treatment in the electrical room. There were men of the old armies and men of the new; lads in their twenties, and at the other end of the scale a man of six and fifty, who was in the Egyptian Army, and, despite his years, answered the call. He stood yesterday with an arm that shook violently and uncontrollably, but with a smile on his lips, and told the King and Queen he had five sons who joined up too. "You," said the King as he looked at the indomitable face, "will get well, I am sure." Another of the patients was a young Welsh Fusilier, who escaped out of Germany and hid in woods and ditches for weeks ere he won his safety. His privations left their mark upon him, but the Home of Recovery is seeking to restore him to his old state. To another patient, a Cameron Highlander, who was in the Sudan and South Africa, and wore his ribbons proudly, the King said, "I am proud to be your Colonel-in-Chief."

It was a glimpse of territory as yet little explored that the King and Queen had at Highfield

GERMANY'S 21ST ENEMY.

Comment on the Entry of Brazil.

Brazil is the twenty-first country at war with Germany, and while some observers predict that other South-American nations will quickly follow her lead, the more common question, as the St. Louis Star and other dailies say, is whether the German people will not begin to wonder if Germany "must not be at fault to arouse this almost universal opposition of the rest of the world." Some point out that Brazil has been driven into the world-conflict much as we were; and the Boston Christian Science Monitor holds that "only a nation running amuck would so persistently court and compel the hostility of countries disposed to avoid complications likely to involve them in the conflict." Alluding to Germany's godding methods with Brazil, other American republics, and some of the smaller European nations, the Monitor concludes that "it would seem as if she would not be content, if given the time, until she has arrayed against herself every self-respecting people in the world." The Brazilian President's proclamation of a state of war with Germany, we learn from Rio de Janeiro dispatches, followed an almost unanimous favoring vote that was received with general acclamation. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies was 149 to 1, while in the Senate there was not one dissenting ballot.

In noting that the greatest of the South-American republics takes her place in the war against autocracy, the Albany Times-Union recalls that:—

"Brazil was on the eve of war in April and at that time broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. This grew out of the torpedoing of the Brazilian ship *Parana* by a German U boat. The German Minister received his passport, and anti-German riots broke out in several cities. A large number of German vessels in Brazilian ports were seized. But matters quieted down considerably and the great German influence was able to stem the tide and prevent an actual declaration of war. But, as usual, German diplomacy came to the front and helped its enemies instead of its friends. Blundering German intrigues to bring about a conflict between Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were disclosed. This caused renewed irritation, and the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamship *Macon* caused the climax.

The German population of Brazil is larger than that of any non-German country in the world except the United States, and the Times Union reminds us, and forms a much larger percentage of the whole than it does here. What the press call "highly censored" dispatches from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires indicate serious trouble with the large German colonies in southern Brazil and speak of the mobilisation of the Army against the chance of an uprising. That Germany has definite plans for Brazil has become known through telegrams given to the press by Secretary Lansing, in which Count Loxburg, of *spurious* *versant* ill-fame, said to the German Foreign Office: "I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganisation of south Brazil."

yesterday. The paths have mostly to be broken, and the way is difficult and mostly uncharted, but the explorers are filled with faith and a zeal that strives to outrun it. There would be no hope for the hundred men, whose number will be increased, but for these Homes of Recovery; now there is hope. That is enough for popular sentiment in such a matter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Trade Combination.

Sir W. Ashley, addressing the Federation of British Industries and the National Union of Manufacturers at Birmingham, dealt with the future organisation of British industries, and put forward considerations to show that in the national interest it was highly desirable there should be far more combination between manufacturers within the several trades. The chief cause of the breakdown of most combinations in the past, and of the general suspicion with which they had been viewed by the public, was that they had been alliances of existing concerns to maintain prices, without any economies in the methods of production. They commonly gained the adhesion of existing concerns by proposing to guarantee prices which would be remunerative to the least efficient of them. So long as they went no further than this they offered a premium to unprogressive equipment and to incompetent management. But a combination could only commend itself to public opinion, and could only secure and extend its markets, if it could combine a reasonable profit to the manufacturers with a reasonable cheapness to the consumer. And to reach these ends under modern conditions it was becoming increasingly necessary to introduce some measure of specialisation, such as might render possible the continuous employment for each process of the most suitable machinery. How such a policy of concentration and specialisation was to be carried out was a question in each trade of difficulty and complexity. But its necessity must be recognised. The only combination which would be of large and permanent service to British industry necessarily involved some restraint on the present freedom of the business concerns involved, and the sooner this was seen the better. It was high time we began to judge of an industrial system by its effect on the producers. The producers included the whole working population. It might be said that it came to the same thing whether we benefited the whole body of consumers or the whole body of producers, since, broadly speaking, they were the same community in different aspects. But there was a real sense in which the conditions of production were more primary and farther reaching in their effects.

The most demoralising evil in industrial life had been irregularity of employment. We had lately begun to realise that even under present conditions, with the present fluctuations of trade and the present alternations of prosperity and depression, there was more unemployment and under-employment than was at all necessary, simply because the so-called "reserve of labour" was larger than the situation really required. We had begun to bring about a better adjustment of labour to employment by the machinery of the Employment Exchanges. But a greater fluidity of labour from place to place and from occupation to employment was not an unmixed blessing; it might actually promote instability of employment by weakening the employer's interest in industrial stability. The root trouble was fluctuation of trade. And this was greatly due to the inability of uncombined manufacturers to stabilise production. The principle of standard rates had been established in certain of the large industries of the country, notably in the coal and cotton trades. Here the rates of payment had long ceased to be a matter for bargain between in-

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

The Times understands that Mr. H. W. Curchin, for the past 10 years chief assistant to Mr. J. W. Isherwood, has been appointed Chief Executive Shipbuilding Officer for the Commonwealth Government, Mr. Curchin has gained, in connection with the construction of vessels on the Isherwood system, an extensive knowledge of shipyard conditions, both in Great Britain and in a number of foreign countries. This experience should prove of considerable value in the planning and equipment of the State shipyards which, it is believed, the Commonwealth Government proposes to build.

dividual workmen and individual employing concerns. But there was still far too wide a range of manufacture where a single self or obstinate concern was able to disregard—and this meant sometimes to upset—a trade agreement to which the great bulk of the industry had consented on both sides. Such out of date individualism did an amount of social mischief, and created an amount of ill-feeling which was quite disproportionate to the importance of the concerns involved. We may be sure that if the manufacturers in a trade cannot manage to make wage agreements binding on competing concerns, such agreements would have to be enforced by the State.

He did not think trade combinations would be able to deal with the problem of industrial training, as a whole, because that was a matter which concerned the whole nation. But every trade ought to be able to provide for itself, at any rate, the amount of skilled labour it required; and so far as he could see, that could only be done by concerted action by the trade. In every direction we were now coming to see the value of exact information. For instance, a sensible treatment of the difficulties of industrial reconstruction required as its first condition a sufficient knowledge of the facts. To mention a single point. The employment of partially disabled soldiers in other than their previous occupations was pretty sure to awaken some alarm in working-class circles lest particular trades should be overstocked. Such alarm could not be got rid of by substrate arguments. It could be reduced to reasonable dimensions only by quite authoritative and easily accessible information, as to the number of people of all sorts employed week by week in each of the trades. Such information was already obtainable in some of the staple industries, where employers and employed were already well organised. But, again, a difficulty was caused by the existence of industries in which neither employers' associations nor men's unions covered the whole ground. The information he referred to would have to be got somehow. It could be obtained easily by a properly organised trade combination; and it seemed to him far better that the two sides of industry should meet together and discuss the position, with the help of sufficient information, than that they should be compelled to invoke the aid of Government statisticians.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Estate of over £600,000.
Mr. David Thomson, of Greenfield, Alloa, chairman of the directors of John Paton, Son, and Co. (Limited), a yard manufacturer, first President of the borough, who died on March 23 last, has left personal estate of the gross value of £687,293. The testator's holding in John Paton, Son, and Co. (Limited) exceeded £250,000.

At the request of the Ministry of Finance, which claims \$50,000 from the proprietor, the offices of the Peking Gazette were sealed up by the police on December 15, and the paper has thus been definitely suppressed. It is stated that a portion of the plant has already been removed to the Ministry of Finance's printing offices.

Canadian Nurse Elected M.P.
Canadian soldiers and nurses in England and France belonging to Alberta have been voting for two representatives from among them to sit in the Alberta Parliament. There were 21 candidates, and those successful were Captain Robert Pearson (Calgary), 4,888 votes, and Miss R. O. McAdams, who was the only woman candidate, in a nurse at the Orpington Military Hospital. One-third of the total votes were cast in her favour. She becomes the second woman legislator in Canada. She is a sister-in-law of the Canadian Food Controller.An Indispensable Printer.
The Gaiety Tribunal of the London Appeal Tribunal granted four months' exemption to a limotype operator on the Jewish Express, a paper printed in Yiddish with Hebrew characters. It was claimed that the paper, on account of its official engagements, was of the greatest use to the Russian Jews now joining the colours, and it was said that its peculiar type could not be set up by anyone else. The Military Representative said that in the circumstances he would not press for the man.Over 4,000 Wandsworth Gardeners.
An exhibition of vegetables grown by 4,491 cultivators of allotments and cottage gardens in the borough of Wandsworth was held recently at the Town Hall. The quantity of land in the borough under cultivation is 314 acres, and the Mayor announced that he had applications in hand from 362 other persons for plots, but that unless the London County Council provided additional land they could not be granted. The display was as varied as it was extensive, and the exhibits, especially the potatoes and the marrow, were excellent.Causes of Dear Divorce.
Concerning the recent remarks of Mr. Bingley, the Marylebone magistrate, in dealing with the necessity of cheap divorce for the poor, Mr. H. H. Stockdale Rose, solicitor, Harley, writes:—Mr. Bingley has given wide publicity to what he considers the rapacity of the solicitor in undefended divorce cases. He must not lose sight of the fact that the branch of the profession to which he belongs is responsible for a considerable part of the solicitor's bill. In an undefended case in which I am acting I have recently paid counsel's fees amounting to £139. 63, and the case has not reached the hearing stage yet! If Mr. Bingley's profession were remunerated on the same basis as the solicitor's branch, the cost of undefended divorce cases, and, indeed, of all litigation, would be reduced very considerably.War Office Films.
A war film "budget" is to be issued twice weekly by the War Office Cinematograph Committee, which has taken over the Topical Film Company for this purpose for the period of the war. Arrangements have been made to include pictures from the British fronts in France and elsewhere, and some of the French official films, besides Italian, Portuguese, and other films. Pictures of American troops in the field will also be shown. All naval and military events of importance occurring in the British Isles will be officially filmed where possible, and the "budget" will be always up to date. It is to be circulated throughout the British Isles and the Empire, in France, and the United States, and in other countries. The proceeds will be devoted to military charities.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major Redmond's Will.
Major William Hoey Kearney Redmond, Royal Irish Regiment, Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, of Glenbrook, Dalgany, Co. Wicklow, M.P. for Wexford 1883-5, North Fermanagh 1885-92, and East Clare from 1892, who was killed in France on June 7, brother of the Irish Nationalist leader, has left personal property in England and Ireland of the value of £4,081. By the will dated January 22, 1900, he gives everything he may die possessed of to his wife, "to whom I owe all the happiness of my life," and he desired to be buried in the old family vault of St. John's Church at Wexford.

Taxi-Cab Fares Up.
A new Order by the Home Secretary fixing the taxi-cab fares at 1s. for the first mile and 2d. for every additional quarter of a mile, came into operation on October 15. This represents an increase of 4d. on the first mile only, but no increase on distances beyond that. The only class who are satisfied with the Order are, it is said, the owner-drivers, who will find the additional pence a help in meeting the high price of petrol and tyres. One effect will almost certainly be the stopping of tips. A fare who, at present, pays 8s. for a short ride of a mile or under, invariably gives a tip, probably pays the even shilling. Now, however, there will be little inclination to add anything to the minimum fare. The majority of taxi drivers in London are employees of the big firms, and it is they who are most dissatisfied with the new order. At present these men get 25 per cent. of the registered fare and all tips, and make on an average from £3 to £4 a week.

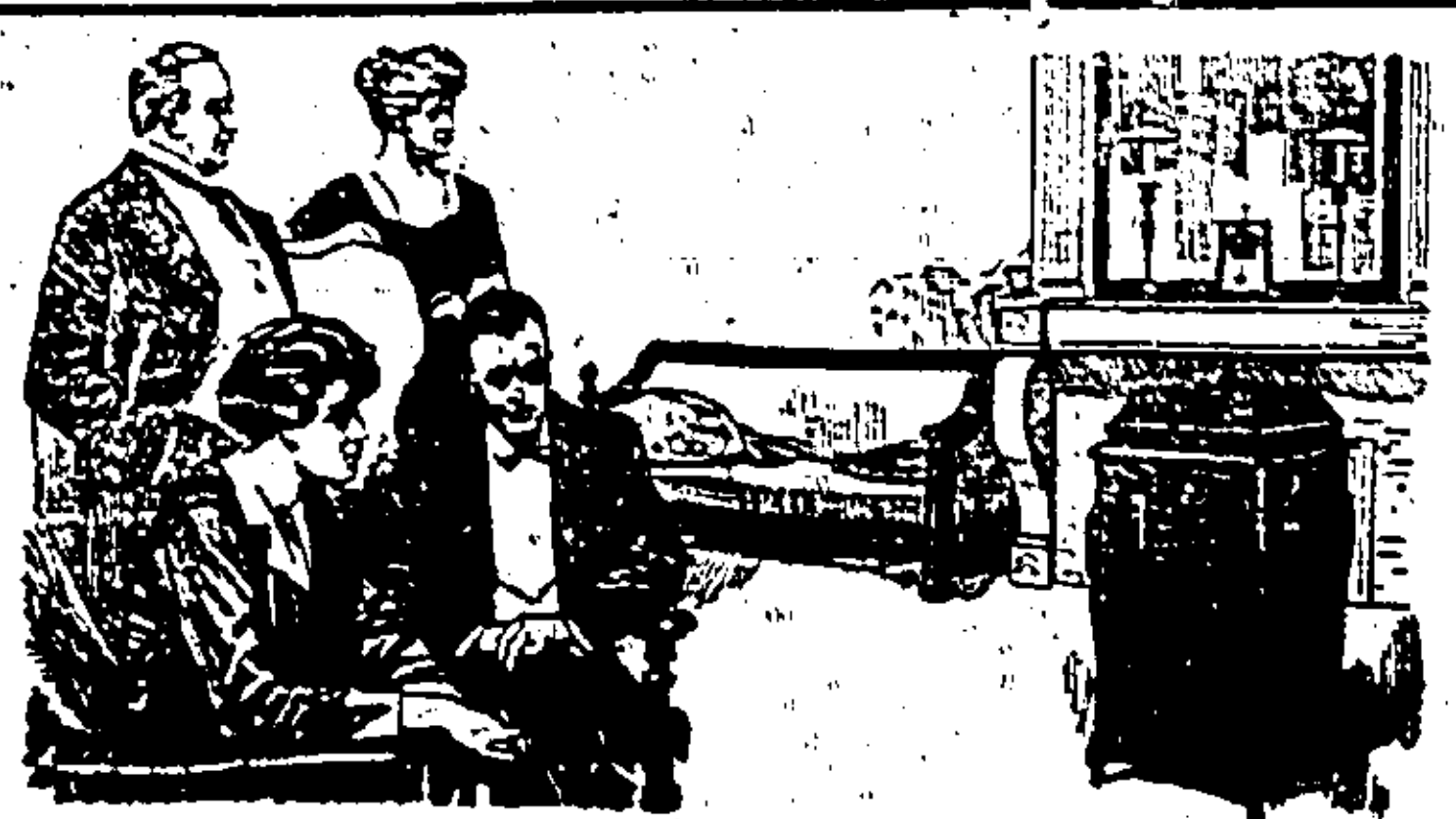
Night Raid Shelters.
In view of the danger of many people gathering under one roof during air raids, the City Corporation recently considered the question of limiting the number to be allowed to seek safety in the Guildhall and other Corporation buildings. It was stated that the crypt of the Guildhall, which could accommodate 300, was not an ideal place of safety. The Central Criminal Court, however, afforded absolute security, and had given refuge to as many as 1,300. One member said he did not believe the Guildhall was safe. If hundreds of people were in the crypt, and bombs struck the place, the building was so old that a large number of deaths would probably result, and the Corporation would be blamed. The matter was left to a committee. Strong protests were made at a meeting of the Poplar Council, when a resolution was carried protesting against the refusal of the L.C.C. to open the schools as shelters during night air raids. Councillor Adams declared that if the schools were not opened on the next raid night he would make one of a number who would go with iron bars and break the buildings open.

Australia's Loyalty.
It was announced that Mr. Hodge, Minister of Pensions, would speak at the luncheon given recently by the British Empire Producers' Organisation at the Waldorf Hotel, but he received the Royal command to be in attendance on the occasion of the visit of the King to the Home of Recovery, Golder-green, and was unable to be present at the luncheon. Sir Edward Roading presided in the absence on public duty of Lord Graham, and among those present were Lord Desborough, Sir J. D. Ross, M.P., Sir N. J. Highmore, Sir J. Lawrence, and Sir C. McLeod. Mr. O. G. Wade (Agent-General for New South Wales) said he was proud to think that among producers in the country of his birth the maxim of sacrifices for the public interest had been followed, and wheat, wool, meat, butter, and cheese had been sold to the old country at prices 20 per cent. below those ruling here. This disastrous war had strengthened the ties of kinship, common interest, and common language that bound together the old country and the Dominions. Meanwhile, the watchword for all classes and the obligation on every one, was personal sacrifice for the common cause.

NOTICES.

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The instrument for every home.
20% discount allowed for cash with order.



Its wonderful wealth of the best music and its ability to play the music exactly as it is rendered by the world's greatest artists, has made the Victrola the favourite instrument in homes of culture and refinement everywhere.

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Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Alleged Malicious Libel.
Mr. S. S. McClure, the well-known New York publisher, has announced that he has directed his attorneys to file a suit for \$50,000 for malicious libel against the Life Magazine for having cartooned him with the Kaiser, with a caption which he considers opprobrious.

German Glass Secret Discovered.
It was claimed on behalf of an applicant for exemption before a Midland Tribunal that after a year's experiments he has discovered a process which would result in a section of the glass trade being established in this country. Before the war this particular branch was the monopoly of Germany and Austria. Three months' exemption was granted.

Wounded Men's Angling Contest.
About 150 wounded soldiers and sailors took part in an angling contest from Deal Pier recently. Fishing commenced at 11 o'clock and finished at 3 but between the bites the anglers were regaled with refreshments. There were 130 prizes, the first being won by a naval man—Chief Engine Room Artificer Newman, who caught 3 lbs. 4 oz. He received an illuminated whistling watch.

The Allies and the Pope.
Preaching at Farm-street, recently on the Pope's Peace Note, with reference to the Central Powers' replies, Father Bampton, S.J., said he hoped M. Ribot was misreported when the statement was attributed to him that the Allies had agreed to send no reply to the Pope. We recognised (he said), when it was almost too late, at the beginning of the war, that our policy of ignoring the Holy See, pursued for centuries, was to our disadvantage, and we hastened at the last moment to repair our error by accrediting a British representative to it. To ignore now a communication addressed to us by the Pope, who is the spiritual ruler of some 13,000,000 British subjects, would be a fresh blunder, which British Catholics hope our Government will not be guilty of. It is a mistake which our chief enemy has been shrewd enough not to commit in his unctuous reply.

SAT ON A TACK.

Sequel to Teacher's Unpleasant Experience.

Louis N. Kurtz, a teacher in Public School 42, at Claremont and Washington Avenues, The Bronx, New York, was arrested recently on a warrant charging malicious assault. The story, as told to the M-gistrate in West Farms Court, after an investigation by the Bronx Children's Society, was that on September 27 one of Kurtz's pupils placed a tack on the teacher's seat while he was standing at the blackboard with his back to the class. When Kurtz sat down on the tack he was greeted by laughter from the pupils.

It is alleged that Kurtz picked up George Harberg, twelve years old, of 1372 Brook Avenue, who was sitting in a front seat, and punished him. Mrs. Minnie Harberg, the boy's mother, said that after the punishment she took him to a dentist, who pulled out two teeth, and later to Lincoln Hospital, where he remained from October 4 until November 5. At the hospital it was said that a number of the teeth had been loosened, and had to be pulled out. Infection set in, and the boy's jaw was swollen, causing him much pain.

When the officers went to the school to day to serve the warrant, the principal said that Kurtz had not been there since last Friday, and that he had asked for a year's leave of absence. The officers then went to Kurtz's home at 1537 Fulton Avenue, where they arrested him.

Kurtz was held in \$3,000 bail for examination on November 19 by the Magistrate. When asked by the Court how he attacked the boy, Kurtz said: "I don't know. When I sat on the tack I lost my head, and I didn't realise what I was doing until it was all over."

Appointment.
Mr. J. J. Anderson, I.C.S., D.O., a son of Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Burma, in place of Mr. S. A. Smith, I.C.S.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMHEEN, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT in splendid condition. Apply "Yachtman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

SENNET FRERES

Our Store will Remain Open
All Day on Saturday, the 22nd,
and Monday, the 24th instant.

NOTICES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
NOTICE.
ON MONDAY, 24th December, 1917, all Departments will be open for business until 7 P.M. All Departments will also be open on SATURDAY 22nd inst. till 6 P.M.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.35 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Voeux Road West.

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 514 of 23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1st January next, all private rickshaws have to be licensed at an annual licence fee of \$10 payable in advance. Ricksha-drivers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents half-yearly.

C. MC I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD. DR. BENDER'S FOOD IS THE ONLY REMEDY WHICH CURES THESE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY WHICH CURES THESE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY WHICH CURES THESE AFFECTIONS.

BENDER'S Food
imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.
BENDER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: 1, NEW YORK (U.S.A.); 10, ROBINSON ROAD, SINGAPORE (S.E. ASIA); 1, THE LANE, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. GLOVES

FOR MEN.

REAL HAND KNIT DENT'S REAL CAPE.

KHAKI \$2.00 pair.

WHITE \$2.50 pair.

LINED FLEECE \$6.50 pair.

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$9.50 pair.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

WOOL SOCKS

NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

IN ALL WEIGHTS

SIZES 9" to 11½

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

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An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT, obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London, and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 65, LYP. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1-422

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 Bot. St. Etienne Claret | 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac |
| 2 " " Light Dry Sherry | 1 " " Very Old Liqueur Scotch |
| 2 " " Port Full Bodied | 1 " " Whisky "E" Quality |
| 2 " " Gin | 1 " " Dewar's Scotch Whisky |

Case No. 2-428

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Bot. St. Marcian Champagne | 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Scotch |
| 1 " " Burgundy Beane | 1 " " Whisky "E" Quality |
| 3 Bot. St. Etienne Claret | 1 " " Dewar's Scotch Whisky |
| 1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's | 1 " " Gin |
| 1 " " Port Superior Light Laval | 1 " " Orange Curacao |

Case No. 3-432

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Bot. St. Marcian Champagne | 1 Bot. Killy Liqueur Whisky (Guaranteed 20 years old) |
| 2 Bot. Superior Old Port "D" Quality | 3 Bot. St. Julien Claret |
| 1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brandy | 1 Bot. Gin |
| 1 " " "E" Quality | 1 " " Orange Curacao |
| 1 " " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality | |

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Tel. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917.

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

The interesting statement was made known in one of yesterday's telegrams that an official diagram had been issued in which was shown the British, Allied and neutral merchant tonnage losses quarterly from the beginning of 1916 to date. This reveals the fact that the quarterly losses progressively rose between the end of September, 1916, to the end of June, 1917, after which they sharply declined, being now, it is stated, below the losses for the corresponding period of last year. Another diagram shows that the number of German submarines sunk has risen progressively between October, 1916, and October, 1917, after which the rate has remained stationary. These diagrams should prove of much interest to the general public, and the Admiralty, or whatever Department is officially responsible for them, is to be congratulated upon issuing them, even in this somewhat unsatisfactory form, and all the more so because of the fact that the diagrams are indisputably "based on absolute knowledge." Of course it has been recognised that to publish details regarding the submarine menace with reference particularly to our success or non-success, might do much more harm than good. Still, many people both at home and in Allied countries, more particularly in the United States, have frequently urged upon the Government the advisability of issuing from time to time full details of our losses from enemy U-boats, basing their contention upon the point that the situation would not be affected one way or another by such publicity. The Government refrained, we believe, from taking such a course on the ground that the information would probably be useful to the enemy. Therefore with the diagrams we shall meantime have to be content.

The information supplied is, of course, merely a re-statement in another form of that supplied in innumerable newspapers both at home and elsewhere, though it must be said that this new method more forcibly illustrates the information conveyed. With regard to what may be gathered from the first diagram, the broad fact is revealed that we were unable to cope successfully with the under-sea pests until June of this year, after which date, as already stated, "the losses sharply declined." And they are now, it is said, below the losses for the corresponding period of last year. It would be interesting to know if any new invention has been put into operation by which the problem would be lessened. Such a fact might be communicated without divulging the nature of the invention, and there can be no doubt but that such a statement, if made, would have a very reassuring effect upon the public. The ways of our Admiralty are sometimes singularly like those of Providence, decidedly "mysterious," and it should not at all surprise anyone if very clever devices were now more frequently in use in the submarine hunt than has been the case since the enemy's campaign became so serious a menace. The facts, however, speak for themselves and unquestionably indicate that nothing of what may be termed an infallible description has yet been discovered whereby the piratical pests can be rooted out of their hiding places. In this connection it is interesting to read, as we did the other day in an American contemporary, that the famous inventor, Mr. Thomas Edison, and a large staff had just returned to terra firma after having spent ten weeks on the high seas pondering over and making experiments with regard to this very serious problem. It has not yet been divulged whether or not success crowned the efforts of Mr. Edison and his assistants. Time will tell, and there need be no doubt about the fact that daily the question is engrossing the minds of some of the best brains in our own and other countries.

Meantime, we have the official assurance that the problem is not so acute as it was, for surely we may conclude thus from the fact that the losses are not so large at present as they were last year at this time. And in many speeches lately by many able to speak authoritatively, our country is still far from the period of starvation that the modern Hunas gloatingly predicted quite a long time ago. Even more satisfactory is the fact, which is becoming more apparent as time passes, that the enemy, though he has been able to build large U-boats, has not been able to make them more destructive or in other respects more formidable. So much is this the case that this new not infrequent for them to be worsted whenever an armed vessel has a fair chance of encountering an enemy submarine. Even more frequently too have merchantmen shown more speed on such occasions. Thus it may be concluded that, on the whole, though the menace is still very serious it is not so formidable as it at one time gave promise of being.

Camp Complaints.

In our columns yesterday, a correspondent very completely answered those who have found occasion to complain at the conditions prevailing at the Defence Corps camp of instruction. His letter carries all the more weight from the fact that he was able to speak from personal experience of camp life at Lown, and we think those who have read the letter will agree that it reflects a state of affairs to which no reasonably-minded man could object. In Hongkong, as elsewhere, there are always those to be found who are never satisfied, and who would feel that they were deprived of their most cherished right if they were prevented from grouching. After all, this camp is a military affair, arranged with a view to giving the men a taste of soldier life. The man who could not put up with whatever little inconvenience there were at Lown must indeed have a strange conception of soldiering. We venture to suggest that many a Tommy in Hongkong would like the experience of going under canvas in the same conditions. At the most, the camp is a very small demand to make on any loyal Britisher, and when we think of the terrible experiences which our brethren are undergoing in the trenches in Flanders this winter, it arouses one's just ire to think there can be those who complain at lack of comforts at Lown. These "feather-bed warriors" ought to be supplied with ambs and feeding bottles. But even then they would probably complain at the inexperience of the ambs and of the scarcity of milk. We have no time for this type of individual, nor do we imagine that anybody else has, either.

A Straight Hint.
In his speech on the Allied war aims to which we made reference in this column yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil touched on a point of very considerable interest in a way which clears up a certain degree of misapprehension regarding the post-war treatment of Germany. He asserted that Sir Edward Carson, who appears to have come in for criticism by reason of his recent very outspoken observations, had never advocated an economic war after the war, his point being that, as Britain and her Allies control most of the world's raw materials, it could not be expected that they should go short merely that Germany might be supplied. As Lord Robert Cecil says, there is nothing vindictive about that. It is merely a recognition of facts. The point which our statesmen wish to drive home in this connection is that the quantity of available raw materials grows less the longer the war proceeds, and we want the Germans to ponder over that fact. It means that the sooner the war is ended, the sooner will Germany have an opportunity of securing a share. We should be fools to ourselves to let the enemy think that he can come in for his supplies immediately the war is ended. So we merely tell him that we intend to have first pickings and that not until our needs are satisfied can he be supplied. Therefore, as a most elementary matter of economics, it is in Germany's own interests to bend to the inevitable and to acknowledge her defeat without any further ado. If, on the other hand, she prefers to ignore plain facts, then she will have no-one else but herself to blame when the time of her privation comes.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. R. B. Bishop:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Y.M.C.A. Division. | Thursday, December 27.—8 p.m. |
| Squad and Stretcher Drill. | Saturday, December 29.—4.20 p.m. |
| Squad and Stretcher Drill. | Saturday, December 29.—2.30 p.m. |
| Band Practice. | Queen's College Division. |
| "A" Section. | Thursday, December 27.—1.20 p.m. |
| Bandaging Practice. | Friday, December 28.—4.20 p.m. |
| Squad and Stretcher Drill. | "B" Section. |
| Thursday, December 27.—4.30 p.m. | First Aid Class. |
| Friday, December 28.—1.20 p.m. | Squad Drill. |

DAY BY DAY.

SIMPLE AND INNOCENT VULGARITY IS MERELY AN UNTRAINED AND UNDEVELOPED BLUNTNESS OF BODY AND MIND.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
Monday is the 79th birthday of Viscount Morley.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Sanitary Board.
The Sanitary Board meets next week on Thursday, instead of Tuesday.

General Holiday.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed Monday, the 31st day of December, 1917, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Fatal Motor Mishap.
A small boy was knocked down by motor car No. 29 in Yee Woo Street yesterday and sustained injuries to his head, from which he died whilst being taken to the hospital.

Assistant Marine Surveyor.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. William Osborne Lambert to act as Second Assistant Government Marine Surveyor until further notice, vice Mr. Robert Hall, resigned.

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Edward Victor David Parr to be a member of the Recreation Grounds Committee, as representative of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, vice Mr. R. O. Hatchison.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Tang Chen Shi, \$25; Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, \$25; Mr. Tong Yat Ohnien, \$25; Mr. Ho Pat Ting, \$25; Mr. Pon Un Nam, \$10.

Another Fire.
Last night a fire broke out at No. 50, Sze Street in a four-storyed house, the bottom part of which is used for pork-roasting, the upper stories being let out to families. The fire burned very furiously and, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade and Police, the building was gutted. The damage is estimated at \$1,300 and is not covered by insurance.

To Merchants.
It is notified for the information of merchants that a list of headings for the classification of imports and exports has been compiled by the Imports and Exports Department. From the 1st January, 1918, all applications for import and export permits must give the information required by this list, copies of which will be obtainable from the Government Printers at 50 cents each.

Supreme Court Vacation.
The offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Christmas Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturday, the 29th December, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance, 1898, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Christmas Vacation commences on the 24th instant and terminates on the 1st day of January, 1918, (both days inclusive).

A Private Chair.
Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with receiving a chair and shafts. Inspector Garrod said it appeared the chair, which was a private one, belonged to Mr. J. Arnold, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., who resided at 81, Robinson Road. He (the Inspector) was inspecting chairs at the police station when he noticed the shafts. Later it was discovered that the chair part had been sold to the third defendant. No larceny could be proved against any of them, but they had all received part of the chair. Mr. G. H. Gardiner appeared for the third defendant, a chair-maker, and the case was adjourned.

"BOLOISM" IN FRANCE.

Further Revelations: £100,000 in Two Trunks.

Paris, October 25.—The examining magistrate yesterday afternoon questioned M. Pierre Lenoir, who, with M. Guillaume Desouches, formed a society to purchase Le Journal, and is charged with trading with the enemy. The accused made a long statement.

All the newspapers comment on the arrests of Lenoir and Desouches as a result of a statement made by M. Humbert, the editor of Le Journal, that about the middle of July, 1915 Lenoir's chauffeur told him that two trunks, one containing nine million francs (\$360,000) and the other one million (\$40,000), had been sent from Switzerland for the benefit of the accused. The *Petit Parisien* says that one trunk was addressed to a financial establishment, and the sum was placed to the credit of Desouches and Lenoir; the other to the residence of M. Lenoir, who benefited to make a present of half a million (\$20,000) to a Bône-H—.

In the course of his examination Lenoir declared that in the spring of 1915 he got into touch with a big manufacturer at Zurich named Schoeller, who evinced a desire to take control of some great French organ. Lenoir spoke about the *Journal*, and promised to help him to bring the matter off for a commission of 500,000 francs and a similar commission for Desouches. He also told to Mr. Schoeller his own shares in the *Journal*. The commission was brought to Paris by an employee of M. Schoeller. Lenoir proceeded to assert that M. Humbert tried to get him out of the *Journal* by means of threats. The *Journal* recalls the fact that Lenoir and Desouches, wishing to oppose M. Humbert's patriotic campaign, endeavoured to get rid of the latter. Among other documents, it cites a letter from M. Mouton, the representative of the paper in Switzerland, who entrusted Munir Pasha, ex-Ambassador of Turkey in Paris, with a mission of inquiry in the Central Empires, and who saw his instructions regarding this matter unscrupulously altered by Lenoir, who instructed Munir Pasha to eulogise Germany at the expense of Great Britain.

The *Petit Journal* says that Desouches includes among his clients a beautiful French lady, who once obtained a prize at a beauty show and who was on terms of friendship with Prince Hohenzollern.

The following is an extract from letters which M. Mouton wrote to M. Humbert in regard to the inquiries which the former commissioned Munir Pasha to make in the Central Empires:—"In the presence of Munir Pasha, Lenoir insisted that our sole enemy was England, who had made France her tool and dupe, and who profited by the war, which she had long prepared for, in order to destroy to her own advantage our commercial, industrial, and financial power in the world's markets. Lenoir said this view of things was held in certain financial circles, and that it would be the duty of the *Journal* to make it known in the countries concerned. On M. Mouton remarking that public opinion and the censorship would never allow such a campaign, Lenoir said when once one has a name like the *Journal* all sorts of things become easier of accomplishment."

The *Journal* also publishes a letter from Munir Pasha to M. Humbert confirming M. Mouton's letter, and saying:—"At the request of M. Mouton, I intended to make inquiries into the exact situation in the Central Empires, but M. Lenoir who said he was the sole master of the *Journal*, gave him a programme, which caused him to say to Lenoir that it would be bringing a definite charge against Great Britain. Lenoir replied that this was exactly the object of his inquiries. He explained that Great Britain held France in complete subjection, and repeated the charges cited in the letter to M. Mouton, and said that it was time to react in the *Journal* against the state of

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 29, 1892.)

The Dollar.
D.C. 29.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/3s.

Presentation.
Dec. 23.—This afternoon an interesting ceremony took place at the Government offices. The occasion was a presentation to Mr. H. P. Tocker, C.E. (who is to be married next week), by his brother officers of the Public Works Department. There was a large attendance of officers. The Hon. F. A. Cooper who made a presentation, in a few happy and well chosen words conveyed to Mr. Tocker the wishes of the Department that he would have much happiness and prosperity as a member of the noble army of Beneditos.

A Cause Celebrate.
Dec. 23.—The sensational case of Robert Fraser-Smith versus the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on a question of law and principle, will shortly occupy the attention of the Full Court in this Colony. Owing to deaths and absences from the Colony of various persons more or less interested, the hearing of this case has been put off from time to time, but we understand it will now be dealt with without further delay.

Not for Engineers.
Dec. 27.—In reference to the article published in these columns recently on "Maji," wherein it was asserted that engineers on steamers sometimes accept bribes from coal people, a correspondent informs us that the bribes never reach the engineers, but only the captains. Well, we are not in the business anyhow, and the bribes never come to us; we apologise sincerely. Owners, please note.

Admitted to Practise.
Dec. 27.—In the Supreme Court to-day, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Winifred L. Platt was admitted to practise as a solicitor in the firm of Johnson, Stokes, and Master, on the application of the Attorney-General. It is understood that Mr. Platt will be attached to the Shanghai Branch.

Saved a Man's Life.
Dec. 29.—An interesting function will, we understand, take place in the Legislative Council Chamber to-morrow, when Mr. J. P. Dowling is to be presented with a well-merited memento of his gallant exploit in saving a man's life at Deep Wave Bay early this year.

things. Munir Pasha added that he was very surprised to hear a Frenchman speak in that way, but nevertheless he accomplished his mission, not suspecting that it could offend the susceptibilities or compromise the interests of France, which he had always regarded as a supporter of the interests of Turkey. Having left Paris a year ago, he was not aware of the change in public opinion, and he could not doubt the patriotism of Lenoir with whose family he was acquainted.

After publishing the letters M. Humbert adds, that, why he wished to become proprietor of the *Journal* was to keep it out of the hands of the enemy. He gave Lenoir time to prove that the funds were of French origin. M. Lenoir preferred to lose 1,100 shares to M. Humbert rather than betray a secret which henceforth it would be the duty of the examining magistrate to reveal.

The examining magistrate yesterday questioned M. Turmel, who maintained his system of defence, which consists in waiting for the prosecution to indicate the persons who handed to him in Switzerland the 100,000 francs (\$16,000) which he brought back to France. The magistrate pointed out to M. Turmel that on May 1 he received from Switzerland a postcard with the word "Bonjour," and signed "Julia." He at once left for Switzerland, and brought back 100,000 francs (\$16,000). Madame Turmel at that time showed the postcard in question to one of her cousins, saying, "That is the origin of our fortune." M. Turmel then took several journeys in each case, bringing back considerable sums.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

The correspondent of *Musical News*, who points out that Gotha aeroplanes "drones" on the note A flat, while our own machines prefer E and F, has surely overlooked an important point when he suggests that anyone with the sense of absolute pitch should have no difficulty in identifying hostile raiders by their sound. The pitch of a sound depends on the number of vibrations reaching the ear in a given time, and the number varies according as to whether the source of the sound is moving towards or away from the listener. Given a Gotha hustling at 100 miles an hour, its A flat could vary as much as a perfect fourth, which is more than the difference between it and the British machine's E or F.

If an express train sounds its whistle while approaching and passing through a station, the pitch of the whistle—though actually the same all the time—will appear to rise as the train comes into the station and fall as it passes out. In the first case, the sound waves reach the ear more frequently, as the source is approaching, and in the second less frequently as the source is receding. It would be the same with the Gotha's A flat—if it is always that note, whatever the speed of the machine, which is highly improbable.

Admiral Keppel, whose death is announced at the age of 81, bore a name which has figured continuously on the Navy List ever since 1735. But this record is surpassed by Sir Michael Culme-Seymour's family which supplied officers to the Navy practically without a break since the days of Henry VIII, when Sir Thomas Seymour combined the posts of Lord High Admiral and Master General of the Ordnance. It is said that the name of Seymour has been mentioned more often in naval dispatches than any other name on record.

There will be great rejoicing in Denmark over the success of the Danish Government in securing Thorvaldsen's noble statue of Jason, for his work, which he bequeathed, with his fortune, to his country, constitute a chief artistic asset of Copenhagen. All the success of the sculptor was based on Jason. We had to bring Canova to England to tell us whether the Elgin marbles possessed merit; but "Anastasia" Hope discovered the poverty-stricken young Dane and his model, realised its beauty, and commissioned him on the spot to execute in marble the statue which has just been sold for 2,600 guineas.

The complaint that Jack may not meet his Jill, and that we must have a national agency for bringing the sexes together, is a far-fetched idea. But such difficulties as exist may be instantly remedied, so far as Scotland is concerned, by the calling into force of an old Act of the thirteenth century, which ordained that "like maiden ladies of bath high and low estate, shall have liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuse to tak her till be his wyle, he shall be mulctit in ye summe of one hundredth pundis or less, as his estate may be." Only the man already betrothed escaped.

Sir Arthur Yapp, it is now permissible to state, was wanted by more than one Government department before Lord Riddells called on him to help in the Ministry of Food. He expects to give four days a week at least to his new work, and, so far as possible, to serve the Y.M.C.A. in the important sphere he has filled so ably. The experience Sir Arthur has gained with the enormous requirements of food for the Y.M.C.A. has ought to help him in his new duties. The council of the Y.M.C.A. releases him from a part of his responsibilities, reluctantly but gladly.

"CAPTAIN KIDDO."

Some Stories about a New
Pathe Film.

Mr. Blake, manager of the Victoria Theatre, states that "Sunshine and Shadow" and other of the Baby Marie Osborne pictures have been record-breaking attractions at his house. He says that the little star is very popular with his patrons and is proving to be an unsurpassed box-office attraction. He has arranged to present her on Christmas Day in her latest Pathe feature, "Captain Kiddo," a delightful story in which a little girl decides to become a pirate. The circumstances which caused this determination was her discovery when reading a pirate book that these gentlemen were in the habit of making anyone they didn't like walk the plank into the sea. The idea appealed to her and she determined to make that bad man who seemed always to be annoying her young, widowed mother, walk the plank! When the scene was actually to be taken, Baby Marie's heart melted. She could not bear to see even the villain in the play thrown into the sea. In fact she refused to give the command which was necessary, and it was only after a great deal of persuasion on the part of the Director, Mr. Eugene Moore, and her real mother, in which they convinced her that there was really no danger, that she consented to do it.

In "Captain Kiddo" there is a thrilling fight scene which takes place at the top of a high cliff. Phil McCullough, the handsome hero, attempts to rescue Baby Marie from a smuggling band. Thrilling as the fight looks in the picture, it was even more interesting to McCullough. During it, he tripped and fell, spraining his right arm and the picture was delayed several days until he recovered.

George Washington White, the three-year-old gentleman of colour, who is something under three feet high and who plays an important part in the play has decided ideas on the duties of an actor. During the filming of "Captain Kiddo" he was told by the director to fall down a low flight of carpeted stairs. He refused point blank. "No sah," he said. "Ah ain't goin' to fall down no stairs. Ah was asked to come up here and play with Marie; and fallin' down stairs ain't playin'."

TO "RODERICK RANDOM."

Oh Roderick, Roderick Random,
You have a pleasing style.
We read your lucubrations
With a rapt, ecstatic smile.
You're noted for your vigour,
and
You're noted for your tact.
But can't you give us now and then
A little bit of fact?

Oh Roderick, Roderick Random,
With you I drop a tear
At the wicked, wicked Ser-
geants
Who pay less for their beer.
The fact each man had not a
"boy"

I must say is correct,
But then, if horrid folk make
war,
Well, what can you expect?

Oh Roderick, Roderick Random,
The food that you decry
Was excellent; the railway
bridge
Was hardly quite so high!
Your next remark however was
A trifle more inspired:
It is a dreadful thing in war
That bullets should be fired.

Oh Roderick, Roderick Random,
Your leniency I beg,
When I suggest that somebody
Has been and pulled your leg.
We all have read your
paragraphs
And feel we cannot stand 'em.
Pray give as more of Roderick,
And rather less of Random.

HUMPHREY CLINKER,
Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1917.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

A Letter from Lady May.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—148 vests, 106 bed jackets, 50 shrouds, 163 shirts, 112 pairs of slippers, 28 eye bandages, 30 dozen milk covers, 8 surgical shirts, 36 covers, 7 pairs of bed boots, 30 big mosquito nets, 6 head mosquito nets, 6 mops, 5 dozen handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers, 1 quilt, 75 small pillows, 3 hold-alls, 24 floor swabs, 7 reversible jackets and 1 case of slippers. These were packed in five cases for Bombay on the 14th and 21st inst.

This Work Party sent 400 handkerchiefs to the men of the garrison, with best Christmas wishes.

The City Hall will be closed for work on Monday and Tuesday Dec. 24 and 25, and also on Monday, Dec. 31, and Tuesday Jan. 1, but will be open for the giving out of work on the mornings of Friday, Dec. 28, and Friday, Jan. 1.

A letter has been received from Lady May in which she says:—"I have been reading in the China Mail every week the accounts of all the splendid work you have all done and many a time have I meant to sit down and write and congratulate you all, but you know how one's days get filled up. What a splendid success 'Our Day' seems to have been too. I feel a terrible slacker, though I am working regularly at a Red Cross party here. Please remember me kindly to all your busy workers, and say how much I am looking forward to seeing them again. Your days at the City Hall sound quite festive."

We wish all members of the Work Party a very happy holiday and will hope to see them all in the New Year, ready for the work which is all that we women out here can do to bring some little help and comfort to our men who are fighting.

ETHEL M. STABB.

"Our Little Bit Society."

The above Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. two cases of war comforts, contents as follows, to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed Alexander Dock, Bombay:—966 roller bandages, 70 flannel vests, 100 white woollen caps, 11 woollen sleeveless sweaters, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 64 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 10 pairs socks, 41 white woollen belts, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 22 mufflers, 85 suits flannel pyjamas, 44 white woollen bed socks, 45 pairs mittens, 11 many-tail bandages. Fifty woollen mufflers have been sent to the Shropshires who were formerly here.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS."

This magnificent film to be shown for the first time in Hongkong at the Victoria Theatre Matinee on Monday holds, grips, and makes the heart throb.

It is a feature photo play, relating in five reels the wondrous story of the greatest friendship between man and man, a story that has lived through all the ages, everlasting in its truth, undimmed in radiance of brotherly love.

The story is a true one, and opens in the ancient city of Syracuse. Cities are looted and burned, colossal battles are fought, chariot races are run, and the ancient Grecian gardens with their thousands of flowers and dancing girls are but a few of the countless massive and sensational incidents. From a spectacular standpoint "Damon and Pythias" is said to be one of the most costly photo plays ever produced.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STOPPAGE.

We are informed that the failure of electric light last night was due to a fire on the switch-board, and that the supply of electricity will be shut off tomorrow morning for several hours in order to enable repairs to be effected.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades.
There will be no parades of any kind during the week ending Saturday, December 29.

Medical Certificates.
The hour as well as the date on which Medical Certificates are issued and received must in future be endorsed thereon by the Surgeon Superintendent's Department and by Warning Officers respectively.

Band, etc.
Thursday, December 27.—Clarionet Class.
Friday, December 28.—Band, No. 3 Company.

Inspector Moon resumes duty as Warning Officer as from 21st December. Inspector Wei will act as Chief Inspector during the absence on leave of Chief Inspector Wong. Inspector Un will continue in command of No. 3 Company.

Strength.
P.C. 588 Oestre is invalided out of the Force.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**WANTED.**

WANTED.—Gentleman wants LESSONS IN SPANISH. State terms.—Write Box 399 G. P. O.

BOXING DAY.**FOOTBALL.**

CLUB GROUND,
HAPPY VALLEY.

CHARITY MATCHES.

2.30 p.m.

SERVICES v. CIVILIANS
Admission to Stand 50 cts.
Front Seats 20 cts.

4.00 p.m.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND
Admission to Stand \$1.00.
Front Seats 50 cts.

Proceeds will be given to the Halifax and Star and Garter Funds.

NOTICE.

I, R. P. Roberts, Master of the British steamer "Prominent" hereby give Notice that I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by the members of my crew during the ship's stay in port.

R. P. ROBERTS,
Master.

NOTICE.

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY, THE 22ND INST., AND MONDAY, THE 24TH INST.
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.**CHRISTMAS ORDERS**

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etc. etc.

SHOULD BE SENT IN AS EARLY AS
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From any point that you wish to Judge
it, **PETER DAWSON WHISKY** is all that
could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.

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MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1917.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1917.

-- for him!

When a man can say of your Gift: "Just what I most need," then you've pleased him.
How about Socks, Ties or Gloves?
Any of these are sure to please, and we can show you a large selection of other articles equally acceptable.

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We have many SMART NOVELTIES
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TIES	SLIPPERS
FANCY WAISTCOATS	FITTED DRESSING CASES
SWEATERS	HAND BAGS
DRESSING GOWNS	HANDKERCHIEFS
UMBRELLAS	STUDS AND LINKS
GLOVES	HOSIERY
WALKING STICKS	ETC., ETC.

This Establishment will be open all day
December 22nd and 24th.

USEFUL XMAS PRESENTS

For the Children.

BEAUTIFULLY BOUND VOLUMES. **NURSERY RHYMES** SET TO MUSIC AND FULLY ILLUSTRATED.
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XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates:

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Moet & Chandon," Quart	
1 "Blackberry Brandy	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Port, Superb Tawny	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1 "Sherry, Old Brown	
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters	

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 "Port, Tawny Dry	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 "Sherry "Vino de Paste"	
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters	

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 "Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1 "D.O.M.	
2 "Rich Old Port	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1 "Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	
2 "Claret Medoc	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters	

\$23.00

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E. V. D. Parr,
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama	Jinaba Maru Capt. Higo	MON., 31st Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Satsuta Maru Capt. Isadzu	SUN., 13th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito	FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

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SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
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PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunkiang	23rd Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunkiang	25th Dec. at d'light.
TSINGTAO, W'WEI & C'FOO-Huichow	Sunkiang	27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	27th Dec. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong December 22, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected at Hongkong	Will leave at	For
Tilmancock	Amoy	in port	27th Dec.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tilmancock		30th Dec.	1st Jan.	
Tilmancock		5th Jan.	10th Jan.	Kobe
Tilmancock		15th Jan.	20th Jan.	Shanghai

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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Mon., 24th Dec. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonsing	Sat., 29th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 4th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at: Sibow when indicated on application.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Chilian Government Shipyard Project.

A project of law, approved by the Chamber of Deputies, to authorise the granting of \$50,000 dols. for paying the wages of the workmen of the Naval Arsenal at Talcahuano and of \$5,000 dols. for acquiring material to repair vessels in the country, has been studied by the Permanent Budget Committee of the Senate, who, in order to enable the Naval Station at Talcahuano to construct as well as repair vessels, recommends that the sum of 1,500,000 dols. be granted for this purpose. To obtain this sum, says the "Pacific Mail," it is proposed to utilise the money provided by item 1,556, which corresponds to 1,200,000 dols. to be used for paying interest on a loan which has not yet been placed. The following is the project of law drawn up to meet the case—Article 1. The President of the Republic is authorised, for the term of one year, to invest the sum of 1,500,000 dols. in providing the Naval Station at Talcahuano with the installations and necessary requirements for establishing shipbuilding yards. The auxiliary craft which the Navy may find it necessary to acquire after two years, counting from the date of this law, should be built in this country. Article 2. The funds which may be utilised during the present year will be deducted from item 1,556 of the Budget of the Minister of Finance, which provides for one million two hundred pesos for attending to the payment of interest on the bonds connected with the loan of twenty million pesos gold, in accordance with the law of April 29, 1916.

League of Seafarers.

Commander A. Houghton, R. N. R. President of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, whose spirited address delivered in the Albert Hall, London, was reproduced in a recent issue, was one of those present who inaugurated a League of Seafarers throughout the Empire to carry out the resolution which had been passed boycotting all German sailors in the future, and a number of gentlemen were elected as the provisional committee of the league. Commander Houghton being included. The other members appointed on the spot were Mr. J. Harvelock Wilson, Sir Charles Allen, Mr. Edward Oathery, Lord Beresford, Mr. Thomas Spencer, Mr. Peter Wright, Captain Davidson, Rev. Father Hopkins, O.S.P.; Messrs. T. Chambers, G. W. McKee, J. Henson, John R. Bell, Charles M'Vey, Charles Bellem, W. R. Spence, T. M. Walsh, J. Bennett, Captain Edward Tupper, and Mr. Edward Christian. It is understood that the committee will have power to add to their number. Commander Houghton is an old "Worcester" boy. His apprenticeship was served in the fine ship Superb, belonging to Green's of Blackwall. He also sailed in the well-remembered Black Ball liner Royal Dane, under the command of one of the best-known shipmasters of his day, Daniel R. Bolt. After serving as second mate of the Glasgow barque Lucayas for nineteen months (which he opines were the most pleasant of his sea career) he joined the P. & O. S.N. Co., in 1873; but promotion in those days being abominably slow, in 1875 he thought it advisable to resign, and again went into sail. After sailing as officer in the Ramsay, Southesk, and North, he joined the African Steamship Co., and served in the old Benin as second mate and first mate for two and a half years; then (as he puts it) he had the good fortune to be appointed chief officer in the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., serving in the steamers Bancora, Madra, Kebela, Kerbel, Goa, Nevea, Secundra, Kapurthala, Madras, Umballa, Gopalpara, Calaba, Chupra, Rasmara, Ramapoora, Rangoon, and Okhla. It is interesting to know that on March 8, 1905, Commander Houghton completed his 1,674th (and final) trip between Rangoon and Moumein in the good paddle steamer Ramapoora, which he was most sorry to leave, but considered that, owing to advancing years, it was wise to go while in fair health. He is a member of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board, being also elected to serve on the Short Sea Traders' Sub-Committee, one of the sub-committees which were formed to draw up and recommend to the Admiralty a scale of hire for different classes of ships taken up by the Government. In 1895 Commander Houghton went to Whale Island to put in a course of gunnery, and obtained a first class certificate.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

London, December 20.

Continuing his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the situation has become far more menacing owing to two events during the last few weeks. Firstly, the defeat of Italy was not expected and we had to despatch Anglo-French assistance there at a very critical moment. It had been undoubtedly done with a celerity which had greatly surprised the enemy. The Anglo-French support was both material and moral. It encouraged and fired the Italians, and troops that a few weeks ago were completely dispersed over Italy were now returning to the ranks. The Anglo-French troops could therefore claim a very large share in restoring the position on the Italian Front—(Cheers). Nevertheless, the Italian defeat made the military position more anxious for the Anglo-French in many directions. It meant a greater drain on the man-power of Britain and France.

The second fact responsible for worsening the position was the Russian armistice. True, the armistice provided for the non-movement of troops to the West, but "we have heard of scraps of paper before and the country which relies for its security upon Germany keeping her promises either in the spirit or the letter, has not profited by experience."—(Cheers). These two factors compelled us to make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen the armies in the field during the coming year.

The pledges given to Labour in 1916 in connection with recruiting were necessary and desirable in the interests of the country, but they were uncontrollable. The circumstances necessitated either an alteration or a cancellation of those pledges. The Government must call up many men at present protected by conditions of employment. Before asking for legislation enabling this course, the Minister of National Service would next week lay the whole position before the leaders of the Trade Unions.

Another circumstance impelling the Government to make a further strain on man-power was that we were at present forced to send back to the fighting line men who had been repeatedly wounded. It was unfair and intolerable that such men should be sent back while there were men in the country who had never been to the Front—(Cheers). Undoubtedly the next few months would be the most trying of the war, because one Great Power had practically gone out and another Great Power was not fully in. Therefore our burden would be considerable. The enemy, however, also had difficulties. For example, owing to the British blockade, the German workers had deteriorated physically; hence the output of Germany per man had decreased by 33 per cent. compared with the first year of the war. France's losses were undoubtedly very severe, while Italy's losses, despite reverses, were incomparable with the losses of Austria. Despite our great casualties, the permanent losses of the British Army were not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the permanent German losses. The reserve man-power of the nations actively allied against Germany was twice greater than the Central Powers and their Allies. Referring to yesterday's war aims debate, the Premier remarked that since Russia had entered into separate negotiations she must be responsible for the protection of her own territory, and that also disposed of any understanding regarding Constantinople. He reiterated that we had not entered the war in order to annex a single yard of territory—(Cheers). We entered the war because we believed that the honour of Britain involved standing by her word—(Cheers). It was the result of the restless arrogance of the military caste in Prussia who were determined to force their power on the world. They planned the war for years. They were once even prepared to overthrow their own ruler in order to set up another ruler who was more in sympathy with their aims. They had repeatedly tried to force war on Russia, which had been compelled to purchase peace at the price of humiliation. They tried to force war on France, which also had to purchase peace at a price that we would not have endured. The character of the Prussian military caste was exemplified by the Zabern incident in which a soldier, if he had a sword, had the right, under German military law, to run a civilian through. Let the House translate that into terms of international relations—(Cheers).

Other nations had been civilian nations before the war and they said "You have no business in Belgium. Go out." the reply was "By German military law we have the right to run you through for daring to interfere." That was the temper that made war, and until it was broken there would never be peace in the world. That is why we said that victory was an essential condition of peace.

It was not because it satisfied some low vindictive sense in human nature merely to punish, but because we realised that victory was the only thing that would give reality to peace terms. A League of Nations, in which Germany was represented by a military caste triumphant would be a hollow farce (cheers). The people of Germany must be in the League of Nations. That was why victory was itself more important than mere terms. It was because victory alone would give reality to peace terms that the Government asked the Trade Unions and the House of Commons for greater powers to enable them to increase the necessary means (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Asquith's Views.

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, emphasised that shipping and finance, the two most formidable problems a year ago, were now much more formidable. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next Budget would make further taxation demands. There was a feeling, which he believed was wholly unwarranted, of insecurity regarding the loans. He regarded the State's obligation in this matter as sacred. As regards shipping, it was by far the most vital need of the country, even before the needs of army munitions. He urged the Government to use every means to make clear that we are fighting for the security of the liberty and justice of the World through free confederation and equal states. Events in Russia showed the necessity of a moral accompanying the material campaign. A League of Nations was the avowed purpose of this country and Empire from the very first.

Mesopotamia and Armenia.

London, December 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that what will happen to Mesopotamia and Armenia must be left to the Peace Conference; but one thing which would never happen would be their restoration to the Turks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Partial Returns.

Melbourne, December 21.

Partial returns of the Referendum give 52,000 of a majority against conscription, out of 858,000, which is a quarter of the total electorate. The returns are chiefly from anti-conscription strongholds. The soldiers' votes are not included.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

The Enemy Dis-satisfied.

London, December 21.

Reuter is authorised to state that although it is true that we are not destroying more U-boats than are being built, it is clear from recent attacks on convoys by surface ships that the enemy is not satisfied with the results of the submarine campaign, recognising that it requires assistance.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

An Italian Success.

London, December 21.

A wireless Italian official message says:—In the region of the Asolone Front, east of the Brenta, we re-captured a considerable portion of the ground lost on Tuesday, and dispersed a strong counter-attack at Monte Pertica.

A German Report.

London, December 21.

A wireless German official message states:—The Italians seven times attacked the heights won to the west of Monte Asolone and thrice attacked Monte Pertica. They also attacked Monte Solarolo. All failed.

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

London, December 21.

The German Press is adopting an inspired attitude to the effect that the honours of war as regards the East African campaign rest with the Germans. The *Cologne Gazette* says: There is little reason for rejoicing in London and elsewhere, von Lettow Vorbeck is not yet vanquished. We hope he will still hold out for a long time, but if, after his immortal deeds, he should be compelled to lower his flag and our last Colony should thus really be lost, our enemies must know that pledges which we hold in Europe will thereby be made only doubly precious. With these pledges we shall win back the tropical soil we need and intend to have for our future economic life.

A TCHECO-SLOVAK ARMY.

Paris, December 21.

A decree creates an autonomous Tcheco-Slovak army in France, the nucleus being the Tcheco-Slovaks serving in the French Army.

TWO ENEMY SUBMARINES DESTROYED BY THE FRENCH.

Athens, December 21.

French destroyers accounted for two enemy submarines between Tranto and Itea. One was sunk with all hands, while the crew abandoned the other. The captain, two officers and sixteen men were made prisoners.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

German Ex-Prisoners in Petrograd.

London, December 21.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Petrograd correspondent says that wagon loads of German prisoners, virtually free, are daily arriving in Petrograd in the uniform of German soldiers. They are to be met with everywhere in the streets. Undoubtedly German influence is strongly at work, and is believed to be concerned with the drink riots, which the Soviet declares to be the work of Cadets in order to immobilise the Soviet troops. There have been many arrests.

The Ukrainian Republic, replying to the Maximalist ultimatum, cabled yesterday, demands absolute non-intervention in its affairs, the recall of Ukrainian troops from other fronts to Ukraine, non-intervention of the Commissioners and the Generalissimo on the Ukrainian and Rumanian south-western fronts, the participation of the Ukrainian Republic in the peace negotiations, and the representation of Ukraine, to the extent of one-third in a future federal government. It refuses supplies from Ukraine unless cash is paid for them, one-third in gold. The Maximalist Commissioners, in reply, insist upon Ukraine renouncing its support of Kaledin and the Bourgeois rebellion.

The *Times's* Petrograd correspondent says:—Kaledin entered Rostoff on December 15, after six days fighting wherein the Red Guards lost eight hundred killed and a thousand wounded. The Maximalist leaders took refuge on warships, which attempted to leave the river but the cruiser Kolkhida was stranded and prevented reaching the sea by Cossack artillery.

The *Daily Mail's* Petrograd correspondent says:—M. Trotsky has ordered the publication in German of a newspaper for distribution in the German trenches, to expound Maximalist views.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent says:—In the fight between the Bolsheviks and the Cossacks at Tashkent the former was victorious. They were commanded by Austro-German officers, ex-prisoners. It is believed that a force of ex-prisoners under their own officers, equalling two army corps is within striking distance of Petrograd.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Petrograd says:—The Russian Staff on the Rumanian Front has joined the Ukrainians, and General Tcherdatcheff has been appointed Generalissimo at Ukraine.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that a private message from Finland states that the Bolshevik regime is shaking, hence the state of siege at Petrograd. Numerous arrests, including the ex-Ministers Savinkoff and Tchernoff, have been made.

The Peace Terms.

Petrograd, December 21.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have refused the Russian peace terms.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS WISH TO JOIN U. S. ARMY.

London, December 21. Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters in France reports that officers of the Russian Army in France volunteered unanimously to serve in the United States Army. The request is being referred to Washington. It is likely that many of their men will follow the officers.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

More Anxiety Being Felt.

London, December 21. German anxiety regarding Germany's economic future is being constantly revealed. Lecturing at Bremen, Dr. Karstadt, one of the best-known speakers of the German Colonial Society, said:—When our millions of soldiers return from the war they must be provided with bread and work, but how if raw material is lacking, for example cotton. The problem is acute, owing to the closer economic union of the British Empire. Dr. Karstadt declared that Turkey could not satisfy Germany's hunger for raw material. Germany must have a Central Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, hence Germany must recover her Colonies and enlarge them. She must also construct essential Naval bases. Dr. Karstadt concluded by picturing German submarines operating from Dar-es-Salaam as far as Aden.

RETIRING ON PENSION.

Presentation to Mr. J. M. Place da Silva.

An interesting presentation took place at the Supreme Court this afternoon, when Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, Clerk to the Paine Judge, was made the recipient of a handsome gift to mark his retirement on a pension. Mr. Silva has a long record of service with the Government and has enjoyed the respect and esteem of all his colleagues, who wish him every happiness in his retirement. There was a good assembly at the presentation, Mr. Silva being handed three handsome silver vases, suitably inscribed, and subscribed for by the staff in the Supreme Court Department and other friends. Eulogistic speeches were made.

WEALTH FROM CITY'S GARBAGE.

Staten Island Plant Yields Grease for Soap.

A bulletin of the United States Food Administration says that New York city's garbage, by treatment in a \$3,000,000 recovery plant of the latest type on Staten Island, yields the following commercial products:—

Grease for 70,000,000 cakes of soap, 1,500 tons of nitrogen, 2,000 tons of phosphoric acid, 500 tons of potash. With the nitrogen, and the glycerine from soap-making, there is a recovery of material yielding 3,500,000 pounds of high explosives, while the phosphoric acid and potash, as well as the nitrogen, are valuable in the making of commercial fertilizers.

This plant, operating under the so-called Cobwell process, which treats garbage almost entirely by chemical methods has effected increased recoveries of valuable products amounting to at least 25 per cent. more than recoveries under the best previous reduction methods used for New York's garbage. In soap, for instance, there is an additional recovery of grease for 10,000,000 cakes a year, and in high explosives material for 700,000 pounds.

Under a contract with the city, the Metropolitan By-Products Company takes all the garbage from the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn for a period of five years, beginning with 1917, paying \$900,000 for the raw garbage during that period. Garbage is deposited on scows along the Hudson and East Rivers and hauled to the plant during the night. The chemical treatment followed not only eliminates all odours incident to the old boiling process, which garbage was cooked for a long period in water, but saves many of the rich chemical elements which were formerly lost.

Under the old process it is said a large percentage of these elements were cooked into a rich soup, and then the soup was thrown away. Moreover, a considerable percentage of grease was burned by the high temperature driers used before degreasing, and the cooking process had a splitting effect upon the material which led to considerable

COMPANY MEETING.

National Bank of China, Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

A final winding-up meeting of this Company was held at the office of the Liquidator, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, to-day at noon. Mr. A. B. Lowe (Liquidator) was in the chair.

After the notice calling the meeting had been read, the Liquidator said:—Gentlemen.—A quorum is now present. The printed statement of accounts and the Liquidator's report (both covering the whole period of the liquidation) have been in your hands for some weeks and with your permission I will take them as read. Since the 15th July last, which date the accounts are made up, the sum of \$20,450.89, shown as outstanding debts to be collected has been received. The sum of \$13,544.00 has since been paid to outstanding note-holders or remitted to the Board of Trade to meet such claims as may hereafter be made. I need hardly say that all creditors of the Bank have been paid in full or the money paid into the Government to meet outstanding ones in the nature of the bank notes issued by the Bank. I have given notice that a seventh and final dividend of forty cents per share is now declared, absorbing \$16,181.20. The total dividends declared by me during the liquidation therefore amount to \$3,758,083.70 or \$92.90 on each share £8 paid up. I trust, therefore, you will consider the liquidation has been conducted satisfactorily to you. There is left in my hands a sum of \$2,766.69 which I shall ask you to vote to me as extra remuneration, out of which I shall meet any liquidation expenses to the close of the liquidation. If there are any questions I will do my best to answer them. There were no questions.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the report and accounts before the meeting, including the payment to the Liquidator of \$2,766.69 as extra remuneration, out of which he must meet all liquidation expenses from 15th July, 1917, to the dissolution of the Company, be adopted and passed."

An extraordinary resolution was also carried unanimously reading as follows:—"That the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company." This concluded the business before the meeting.

Mr. D. H. Blake.

Dr. D. H. Blake, vice-president of the American Trading Company of New York and general manager for the firm in the Far East, accompanied by his daughter Miss Dorothy Blake, has returned to Yokohama. Mr. Blake has completely recovered from the serious illness from which he had suffered prior to his departure for home.

looses of glycerine, which ran away in waste water. The new process saves these materials. The plant required is more expensive to install, but much more economical in operation.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes, under date of December 21, as follows:—

According to latest news to hand, over two thousand of Lung Chai-kwong's troops, commanded by Li Ka-pan, the former Resident Defence Commander of Hoi-chow, have landed at Yang Kong and more are continuing to arrive. They are erecting barriers on all the neighbouring hills. The armies at Yang Kong have retreated to the district city and have telegraphed the Canton Authority asking for reinforcements. According to another report, Lung's troops are starting for the main land in two directions—one by way of Ko-chow and La Chow towards Kwangtung and the other by way of Yam Chow and Lim Chow towards Kwangsi, meaning to stop the Canton troops from attacking Fukien Province. The Canton authorities, on receiving information of Lung's military activities, has approached Chang Hoi-yi, the Divisional Commander of Yunnan troops in Canton, who had declared that he would return to Yunnan with his entire army, asking the latter to send his army against Lung's troops. They have also instructed Chak Wong, the Resident Defence Commander of Shin Hing, to lead his army to assist the army at Yang Kong to defend the place.

A telegram has been received from Sham Hung-ying, the Commander of Canton troops attacking Chin Chow, to the effect that all the neighbouring places of Chin Chow have been retaken and that he will return to Canton for instructions.

Tam Ho-ming, Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, has telegraphically proposed the election of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as the delegate of the South West for transacting foreign affairs, saying Dr. Wu is most competent in diplomacy.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 22d. 12h/ 65m.—No returns from Japanese stations. The anticyclone has regained intensity; pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all continental stations, and decreased slightly over the Philippines.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 81.48 inches against an average of 82.78 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, probably some drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamooks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 22, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date.
		at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	30.06	30.08	
Temperature	65	61	62	
Humidity	78	91	63	
Wind Direction	E.	E. N.E.		
" Force	4	2	2	
Weather	o	c	o	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Highest open air Temperature on the 21st day			61	
Lowest "			52	

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 22, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday in Advent, 23rd December, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite, Macfarren. Psalms: Ouseley Turle, Te Deum: Woodward, Smart. Turle. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 246, 53. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial Psalms: Towers, Peregrius, Wickes. Magnificat: Monk (4th morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Turle. (30th evening.) Hymns: 193, 47, 51. N.B.—Psalms 114 verses 1, 2, 5, 6, G.F. in unison. Psalm 115 verses 1, 9, 12, 16, 18, in unison. Hymn 51 verses 1, 4, in unison.—Christmas Day.—25th December, 1917. Holy Communion (6.45 a.m.) Hymns: 59, 62, 320, 324, 317, 558, 551. Service: Merbeck. Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.) Hymns: 59, 62, 320, 322, 558, and 551. Service: Merbeck. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite: Cloth. Psalms: Monk, Ouseley, Macfarren. Turle. Te Deum: Oakeley in F. Jubilate: Goodson in C. Hymns: 60, 63, 59. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 19 verses 1, 7, 12, 15, in unison. Psalm 45 verses 1, 4, 7, 11, 18, in unison. Psalm 85 verses 4, 7, 13, in unison. Psalm 62 verses 1, 6, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.)

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services Dec. 23rd, Morning 11. Hymns: 613, 529, 532, 585, 397. Subject: The Church & The Child. Evening 6. Hymns: 599, 35, 29, 541. Annual Collections for Sunday Schools. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday December 23, 1917. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.—Christmas Day.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road, Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were three fatal cases of diphtheria notified (all Chinese), as well as three non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever (one British, one Chinese and one Japanese).

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL DINNER and Dance will be provided at the King Edward Hotel on the 24th instant, Christmas Eve, at 7.30 P.M. Dance at 9 P.M. \$2.50 each. 20 % to go to War Charities.

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, ETC., ETC.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY ON MONDAY NEXT, 24TH INST.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, KANTON, & NAGASAKI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
JOHN HARRISON, Master. Leaves for Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, & Osaka, Japan.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

GRAND HOTEL

TEL. ADDRESS "TALKOROCK" TEL. NO. 812

REYS

PRICES NO

PRICES MODERATE. TEL

PREYS

TUCK'S CARDS.

A Splendid Display This Season.

The famous house of Raphael Tuck and Company has this Christmas season issued its fifty-second annual collection of manifold art productions, and, in spite of the conditions created by the war, these are well up to the standard of previous times. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the whole of the fighting strength of Raphael House is on active service and that the Raphael House Women Workers' Guild, now affiliated to the British Red Cross Society, continues its beneficent work for the wounded. Shortage of staff notwithstanding, this British firm is able to put forth for the festive season a new line of Christmas and New Year cards, postcards, oil facsimiles and other art novelties which are astounding because of their variety and all-round charm. There are over three thousand designs of cards, among which the Early Victorian, the "Oil Facsimile" and the Indian Print series take first place, these all being works of true artistic merit. The first-named are especially dainty, constituting the most beautiful cards we have ever seen. Once again the firm is able to reproduce for the public the Royal Christmas cards which it has the honour to prepare for Their Majesties and the Prince and Princess of Wales, these being issued in various styles and sizes. King George's card very fittingly gives a beautiful painting of the Battle of Jutland, by Bernard Gribble, while Queen Mary's depicts the wedding of King Henry V. and Princess Katherine of France, this being the work of Frank Dixon. Both cards are beautifully coloured. Of the many other features which Raphael House has issued this year it would be impossible to speak in detail, but it should be mentioned that there is the usual very fine display of picture puzzles, a representative library of charming books for boys and girls, as well as a fine assortment of toy books for the little ones. These are only a tithe of the host of good things which Tuck's have to offer. So long as Raphael House remains, the time-honoured British custom of exchanging greetings in the Yuletide season will never die out. And for originality and high quality, this famous house has never exceeded this year's array. Those seeking something really artistic in the way of cards should ask for Tuck's novelties at local bookstores.

"FANTASTIC" STARS.

Some of To-morrow Night Items.

The Fantastic Stars' programme for to-morrow night at the Victoria Theatre is one of unusual excellence and variety. Miss Hilda Felstead will introduce several new numbers, as well as some of the old favourites, including "I've Been So Busy Knitting," her humorous version of "Sing-a-sing-a-sing," "Old Chap," and her Shanghai triumph, an imitation of Leonard Nelson reciting "When Are You Going Away?" Miss Nellie Black, the Scottish contralto, will sing several old sweet Scotch songs, while her violin numbers and imitations will, as always, be appreciated by all. Miss Elsie Black will, in addition to her flute and piccolo solos, be heard in several duets with her sister. Alf Redhead Wilson will again prove "Tis better to be a witty fool than a foolish wit."

Christmas Attraction.

Another Christmas attraction has been arranged at the Victoria Theatre on Monday night, when Richard and Gladie, who have been scoring a big success in Shanghai, will appear. They will present the latest novelties in dances and give comedy turns while Bell Chaplin will be seen in a very funny burlesque of Charlie Chaplin. A most bright and enjoyable entertainment is promised.

RED CROSS WORKERS.

Result of a Canton Appeal.

The following is the result of the special appeal for funds to assist the work of the British Red Cross Local Workers, Canton, Mr. W. A. Alexander ... \$10
Mr. M. A. Annett ... 25
Mr. F. Norton Bell ... 20
Mr. E. S. Bennett ... 19
Mr. G. H. Bowker ... 10
Mr. H. D. Brown ... 25
Mr. J. E. B. de Courcy ... 10
Mr. O. W. Darrah ... 25
Mr. Herbert F. Dent ... 10
Mr. W. Farmer ... 10
Mr. D. Forbes ... 25
Mr. O. Fumagalli ... 19
Mr. F. Gandossi ... 25
Mr. A. Gandossi ... 10
Mr. F. C. Herb ... 30
Mr. J. Hoekveem ... 5
Mr. A. Vivian Hogg ... 25
Mr. G. E. Holworthy ... 25
Mr. G. G. Hoppeler ... 10
Mr. A. Holton ... 10
Mr. M. Hotta ... 5
Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. ... 25
Mr. N. B. Karanjia ... 25
Mr. R. T. Matheson ... 10
Mr. G. Mavor ... 25
Mr. C. A. McAllum ... 30
Mr. D. B. McEwen ... 10
Mrs. McEwen ... 10
Mrs. J. McFarlane ... 5
M. A. McKinnon ... 10
Mr. A. P. Mei ... 19
Mr. R. T. Nelson ... 20
Mr. K. Ohts ... 10
Mr. C. A. Peel ... 10
Mr. R. S. Pratt ... 10
Mr. G. L. Read ... 25
Mr. W. G. Reynolds ... 5
Mr. John Robertson ... 19
Mr. H. H. Sandeman ... 20
Mr. C. H. Shields ... 50
Mr. H. C. Shrubsole ... 20
Mr. H. S. Smith ... 25
Mr. E. H. Smyth ... 25
Mr. H. Speakman ... 10
Mr. H. Sutton ... 50
Mr. H. M. Webb ... 10
Mr. H. Willis ... 5
Mr. E. M. Wood ... 10

Total \$815

MORE SHIPS.

U. S. Working Out Agreement with Neutrals and Japan.

Washington, November 14—Officials to-day were working out the final details of an agreement with the European neutrals and Japan whereby several hundred thousand tons of deep-sea shipping will be obtained by this Government for the transfer of troops and supplies to the fighting zone. Neutral vessels now lying in American ports aggregate, it is estimated, more than four hundred thousand tons.

All tonnage acquired under this agreement will be employed in transatlantic service or will release American vessels now in South American or Pacific trade. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland are to be reimbursed in foodstuffs, procurable only here and needed badly in those countries. A concession permitting the export of steel ship plates to Japan for use in building her new merchant vessels will enable this Government to purchase Japanese tonnage outright.

There still must be determined the price Japan is to receive for her shipping, and the amount of foodstuffs to be allowed the European non-combatant nations, but little difficulty is expected on either point.

Lawn Tennis.

In connection with the Civil Service Cricket Club, the Ladies' Tennis Championship final was played off last night, the finalists being Mrs. Sara and Mrs. Woodman. The latter won somewhat easily by 6-3, 6-1.

Mr. T. Tollefsen.

Mr. T. Tollefsen, for more than twenty years connected with the Chinese Postal Service, accompanied by his family, is returning to China after a protracted furlough in his home in Norway. Mr. A. Eyde of the same service, who has also been at home in Norway, is returning to Peking.

U. S. DRAFT CALL.

9,000,000 Men for Military and Industrial Duty.

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Wilson put the new machinery for the carrying out of the Selective Draft Bill into operation to-night with the publication of the forward he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made.

The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War Department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within sixty days. This means that no second call be made upon the draft force before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until December 15.

The President describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our man power."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the President said, and he added that there must be made a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaire will go deep into the qualifications of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan, and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the whole-hearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community, and the President calls upon them for that unstinted aid.

The President's foreword follows:—

The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the National Army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements in to effect are, therefore, being published to-day. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect.

The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colours, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. The project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men.

Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under a pressure of immediate necessity which imposed great sacrifices. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection boards must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done.

It is of great importance both to our military and to our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days, but only if this great marshaling

SUGAR EXPORTS RESTRICTED.

Growers in Jamaica Need Licenses to Send It Away.

The Government of Jamaica, British West Indies, has forbidden the export of sugar until further notice, except under license from the Collector-General, according to a Kingston correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Such a license, moreover, is only to be granted for the export of comparatively small quantities to such small neighboring places as the Caymans. The reason of this prohibition is that the Government has ascertained that there is now remaining of the recent crop only just sufficient to meet local needs. The prohibition holds till the crop for 1917-18 begins to come in, when the matter will be reconsidered.

The movement in the United States of colored labor from South to North is creating a vacancy that is attracting with much intensified force the workers of this island, and an increased emigration of women has been and continues to be a marked feature. The depressed industrial condition here, owing to a great extent to war conditions, accentuates the lawlessness of the local wage generally and this helps to throw into relief the opportunities open in the States and in Cuba. A somewhat similar emigration to the latter place is a feature on the Isthmus of Panama just now, and is due to like conditions. Here the Military Service law being in force, the emigration of males between sixteen and forty-one, who are fit for military service, becomes impossible.

Newspaper reports of a projected transference of this island to the United States are reaching Jamaica. The sentiment here is soundly and strongly British, and there is no serious movement to change flags, but the point is made with increasing strength that the British West Indies must be handled within the Empire in a new fashion, so as to develop their resources as never before.

of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American.

I call upon all citizens, therefore, to assist local and district boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants.

I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparations to which all men subject to draft are required to submit.

I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants. It is important also that police officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the selective service law and regulations, to search for persons who do not respond promptly, and to serve the summonses of local and district boards.

Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day to day.

Finally, I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as marking the sixty-day period of the classification, all citizens give attention to the task in hand in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness and yet with even and considerate justice for all.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE.

Prime Minister on the Nation's Needs.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress at the House of Commons recently, which was introduced by Mr. A. Wilkie, M.P., and consisted of Mr. Lyon (Chairman of the Scottish Home and Mortgages Association), Mr. J. Houghton (Scottish Union of Dock Labourers), Mr. W. Shaw (Glasgow Trades Council), Bailie B. Olimie (Ayrshire Trades Council), and Mr. R. Allan (Edinburgh Trades Council). The subjects to which attention were called were Scottish Home Rule, the position of the blind, and old-age pensions.

The Prime Minister, having pointed out that the deputation had raised very important issues for the consideration of the State, proceeded to say: I listened with some sort of reminiscent interest to the subject of Scottish Home Rule developed by Councillor Lyon. It carried me back to an evening about twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, when a young Scottish member, who, I am glad to say, is still a member of this House, proposed a resolution in favour of Home Rule all round, and came to me to ask me to second the motion. We got into the House together, and we have been very good friends ever since, but we began our partnership on a motion for Scottish and Irish Home Rule. There is another little incident, if I may refer to a personal one, which has a bearing upon this. Mr. Lyon referred to the obvious absurdity of having to come up from Scotland to ask a number of English members whether they will allow you to construct an extra tram-line in Glasgow. I only served on a Private Bill Committee once, and I had enough of it. That was a bill which involved a dispute between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire. You had all the great counsel of the day engaged in it, all very able men, and men whose fees were in proportion to their ability, and for days and days the time of many busy members of Parliament was taken up, and scores, if not hundreds, of witnesses brought up to London to give evidence. You also had expert witnesses employed in London to give evidence upon both sides. The expense must have been enormous. I have not the faintest recollection whether Stirling or Dumbarton won, but at any rate, whichever won, they both lost.—If anything were required to convert me to the need for Scottish Home Rule, I think it was that solitary experience I ever had upon a Private Bill Committee.

I was impressed with the argument which Mr. Lyon used as to the increasing need for all-round devotion which would be created by the very necessities of the community after the war. The prospect after the war is from a purely Parliamentary point of view, a perfectly appalling one. There will be a hundred and one questions, all of the greatest magnitude, calling for immediate attention if we are going to set our rather sad and sorrowing and exhausted house in order, and how it is going to be done under existing Parliamentary procedure is by no means clear. It would certainly seem that it cannot be done without the most drastic alteration in Parliamentary procedure, and it is obvious that if it has got to be done on a great scale—and there are many things, if you had Scottish and Irish and Welsh Home Rule, which would have to be attended to by the Imperial Parliament—if it is to be done at all, then purely local, and if I may say provincial, questions, ought to be delegated to purely provincial and I am not afraid to use the word—national assemblies. Therefore, I require no demonstration of the need from the practical and business point of view of delegating from the Imperial Parliament questions which are purely local, and I think there is a very growing sentiment in favour of something of that kind being done. But if you ask me on behalf of the Government to

pledge myself in the middle of the war to bring in a Scottish Home Rule Bill, that is something which I think is beyond the contemplation of the most daring soul in this deputation. We are getting one or two bills through now, and it is very difficult to find time to devote to them. I came down here to-day to an Irish debate. I had to be taken away from tremendous questions which are occupying the time of every member of the War Cabinet at the present hour. However, I am in agreement with Mr. Lyon and the deputation that it is not merely desirable, but that it is a practical business proposition, when you come to consider reconstruction in these islands, that the time of Parliament should be taken up only with matters of great magnitude affecting the whole kingdom, and that we shall have little time for dealing with purely local and provincial questions affecting, perhaps, Scotland and Wales and Ireland and England, either in whole or in part.

Now I come to the other question that has been raised with regard to the blind. I need hardly say that I am in complete sympathy. It is the least we can do to utilise the resources of the State to mitigate one of the worst afflictions that can befall any man or any woman. I may tell you that a committee presided over by Mr. Hayes Fisher, has been sitting upon this very question for two or three years, and they have made recommendations quite recently in favour of the provision of further accommodation and workshops for the blind, also for additional funds to provide pensions for the blind who are incapable of earning their living. It is obviously better that you should teach a trade to a blind man or a blind woman if they are physically capable than offer them charity. Your great point is that during the time they are in training maintenance should also be provided for them. You will be glad to hear that that is recommended by Mr. Hayes Fisher's Committee. Their report will come before the Government, and I have no doubt at all that it will commend itself to my colleagues in the Cabinet. Now I come to the last point which has been raised; that is the question of pensions to which Bailie Olimie addressed himself. I have a special, and even a parental interest in this question. I had the privilege assigned to me by the Prime Minister of the day of piloting the Old Age pensions Bill through the House of Commons, and I feel a debt of gratitude to him for giving me that opportunity, because it is always a pleasure to think that I was associated in the smallest degree with a movement of so humanitarian a character.

However small the Act may have been in the beginning, it has already grown, and I have no doubt the benevolence of the State will be developed and extended in the future, according not merely to its opportunities, but according to its means. I had great difficulty in raising the money. That took some time, and led me into a great deal of controversy and dispute with my neighbours in the House of Commons and elsewhere. However, there it is. We started by spending £8,000,000. That sum grew to between £12,000,000 and £13,000,000, and now the £13,000,000 has grown into something like £18,000,000, and as Bailie Olimie very fairly stated, when you come to the question of age the National Health Insurance provides a certain allowance for insured people who have fallen into incapacity. So that there is no gap. All you can say is you have got your 7s 6d for the old-age pensioner and you have got your 5s for those who are incapacitated.

Far be it from me to say that 5s is in the least adequate to keep a man or a woman alive, or even 7s 6d, but it is infinitely better than what they had. I know the conditions before that, and the sense of insecurity, of dread of the future, of anxiety, which were worse than poverty itself, which poor people had to endure, and when they had their 5s, at any rate they were able to make arrangements with their relatives or with friends which secured for them a corner and a shelter at the hearth, and it has made a difference, which it is very difficult to reckon or to portray in words, in

HUNGARY'S RUIN.

Paper's Outspoken Attacks on Germany and Austria.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—*De Eek*, the widely circulated Budapest journal, recently brought down upon itself the severe condemnation of the Berlin Pan-German Press, for daring to pass favourable judgment on President Wilson's reply to the Pope's Note. Its latest utterances are no less noteworthy.

Referring to a speech in which a Hungarian ex-Minister condemned universal suffrage as a national peril, the journal takes the opportunity of referring him to "the real danger threatening Hungary." That, it says, "lies in our being fettered to Austria, in our unholy alliance with Austria and Germany, in the annihilation of our wealth, which is making beggars of us, and in our being led by a foreign-speaking Army Command to death."

The last phrase, of course, is a reference to the fact that the Hungarian Army has passed almost completely under German officers. "That," says the journal in conclusion, "is the real danger for us, and the fight against it must be regarded by every earnest and honest Magyar as the great struggle of the future."

The Transylvanian *Deutsche Tagesblatt*, a German paper published in Hungary, asks if there are no means of stopping the mouth "of this most evil of all Extente journals. In Tisza's time such things could not be written"—which is just the hopeful sign.

the lives of hundreds of thousands of poor old people who deserve well of the community, and who had been neglected sadly by the very community they had served so faithfully and loyally for fifty or sixty years of their strength. Well, I hope the State will go on extending, I will not say its benevolence, but recognising the obligations it owes to these people. It is not a question of charity; it is not a question of benevolence and charity, it is a question of a Civil servant. The Civil servant, when he gets his pension, does not say, "Thank you for the alms which you are giving to me." He regards it as his recompense for his faithful and dutiful toil throughout the years of his prime, and I think that the worker in any rank of life ought to be able to claim as a matter of right from the community the same security against indigence and squalor and misery when his strength has given out. Those are the things which the State has begun to recognise.

There has been a new attitude, and it was becoming clearer and warmer and more genial than before the war. I think that the war has opened people's eyes. I think it has deepened sympathies, it has cleared visions, it has given people a greater social and communal sense. The sort of individual conflict which constituted almost the life of the nation before the war is merging into a kind of a sense of community, and I might almost say of fraternity which has come from common trials and burdens and sorrows, and I think when the war is over we shall be starting in a much better frame of mind to face our obligations, and although our burdens will be infinitely greater in consequence of the war, I have never found that the men whose burdens were the greatest were the men who were least disposed to increase them, but rather the reverse. Often the men with the lightest burdens are the men who are hardest and least inclined to increase those burdens. But I believe that a United Kingdom shouldering the heavy burden of a war it has fought, as I think, for a righteous cause will be in a better temper and a better frame of mind to consider every other cause which is righteous, and I think the cause of the blind and the afflicted and the aged and the miserable amongst us is of that kind.

ROUND THE SHOPS.

SOME HINTS TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

WHAT "TELEGRAPH" ADVERTISERS HAVE TO OFFER.

Once again the Hongkong shops are, by special displays and appeals, revealing the fact that the Christmas season has arrived. This is the third Christmastide of the war, but, despite the shipping and other problems which still continue to hamper trade, it can be said that Hongkong's business men have gripped the situation in an altogether admirable manner, with the result that there are few things which we require to make the season an enjoyable one of which the Colony is short. It is our custom at this time of the year to draw the attention of the public to the facilities offered by our advertisers, and below, in convenient form, will be found some appropriate comments concerning each, which we trust will be of use to those who have not yet completed their Christmas shopping.

Moutrie and Co.

An exceptionally fine stock of pianos is now to be seen at the show rooms of Messrs. Moutrie and Co., including some of first-class British manufacture, such as the Marshall and Rose and Allison makes, for which the firm are sole agents. The "Moutrie" piano is perhaps too well-known to need any enlarging upon the qualities of this excellent instrument, and it is only necessary to say that nearly 3,000 are now in use in all parts of China as well as as far south as India, to prove the popularity of the make. The great strides made by the gramophone as a musical instrument can be amply illustrated by a call, when the pleasure of hearing some of the most famous artists on the Victor Victrola will demonstrate the value of these instruments for education as well as for entertainment. Every style is stocked to meet all requirements, and the large discount offered to level the high exchange should be a big inducement for those on the look out for suitable Christmas gifts. The extensive stocks of Victor records will enable one to select very excellent and inexpensive gifts for friends who have Victrolas, which give pleasure not for one day only, but all the year round. Music, violins, mandolins, guitars, etc., so to make up many things one could select at this establishment for Christmas gifts, and a call should certainly be made here.

The Dairy Farm Company.

So indispensable has this firm become to the well-being of the Colony that to remind residents that it should be included among their Christmas shopping centres is to say the obvious. But it needs to be pointed out that this year there is an especially fine lot of turkeys, fowls and game, as well as hams and sausages, to appeal more than ever to the festive mind. All the dairy products are of the very first-class quality and in the matter of joints—well, the Dairy Farm has no serious rival. There is the usual appeal for early orders so that none will be disappointed.

H. Rutledge and Son.

Christmas without a few decent drinks would be to most people like bread without butter and in the matter of choice brands Messrs. H. Rutledge and Son can be relied upon to offer a choice as wide as most in the Colony. Being the sole agents for many firms, and in particular Dixon's Double Diamond Port, not inappropriately described as "A Historical Port," this store should be given a call, when it will be found that the price list is moderate and attractive. For beers and "soft" drinks the firm has quite a reputation. But little else need be said about a matter that so many know.

Tsang Fook.

The rush of preparation to make this Christmas happy and bright is in full swing now. Possibly quite a number of things will be forgotten, but one of the most ghastly would be the piano-tuning which requires to be done. A card brings Tsang Fook to put the instrument right, but this should be done without delay, for there are many people who require work of this nature done and everyone cannot have it done before Christmas.

Mackintosh and Co.

Known as Men's Wear Specialists, this firm holds a high place in the Colony's shops and fewer appropriate or more useful gifts

could be found anywhere than here. A reputation for high quality and prices that are not farcy has been built up, and ladies who are anxious to please the men folk with a little present would find no difficulty in knowing what to give if they made a call. Besides a wide range of men's ordinary articles of attire, some attractive ties, gloves, neckchiefs, and walking sticks are offered, besides a large selection of other articles equally acceptable. As the firm itself points out, it is when a man can say "Just what I most need," that he has been really pleased. As everyone in Hongkong knows where the shop is, there is no need to give the address here.

Dragon Motor Car Company.

It has often been said that Hongkong is slow in the amusement line, but with such fine roads to traverse and with so many motor cars to be hired, the cause for complaint should be greatly diminished in these days. The Dragon Motor Car Company has motor cars both for hire and for sale, and there is such a fine fleet at this garage that none but exceedingly late comers should be disappointed over the holidays. The Company is the sole distributor for South China and Macao for such well-known makes of cars as the Overland, Hudson and Chandler and also for the Harley-Davidson motor cycles. As there is a branch depot at 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon, residents on the peninsula are also privileged to enjoy a spin on the Teipo Road, the finest and longest in the Colony. There will sure to be a rush of would-be motorists during the holidays, so it would be as well to ring, up early and book a car.

Lane, Crawford and Co.

This old-established and perhaps best-known European department store in Hongkong, always sets itself out to please at Christmas and just now there is every inducement for residents to visit the extensive premises in Ice House Street. Providers of almost everything needed in a household, caterers for sportsmen, ladies' and gents' tailors and outfitters, and purveyors of every description of food and dainties, one's thoughts naturally turn to this store when thinking of laying in a stock of goodies for the festive time. Of toys and crackers and many other things pleasing to the child mind, there are ample, and mothers in anxiety as to what to buy should find a solution to their problems in a walk round the premises. There has just arrived a new lot of cricket bats, golf balls, clubs, caddy bags and tennis rackets, so that as from man to man many an acceptable present could be chosen.

A. B. Swedish Trading Co.

The increased use of mechanical power for all purposes has been one of the striking features of the last decade, a fact which is strikingly illustrated when a glance is made at the list of appliances supplied to the public by the A. B. Swedish Trading Company. From Diesel motors of 3,000 horse-power to a small outboard motor for a boat, and from a fire engine to an elevator, the best quality goods can be supplied. And for various kinds of machinery for all purposes the firm is as popular as any in the East.

William Powell and Co.

Not only ladies in Hongkong, but many men too, make Messrs. William Powell and Co., their providers for things to wear, and it is a choice that could not be

bettered. Goods from here are always of high quality and a treat to receive. At Christmas time the firm goes out to please the little ones as well, and the range of toys and other things dear to childish hearts is wide and varied. But not only can presents of this description be found, for silver plate, ware, carpets, furniture, cutlery and all manner of household requisites suitable for gifts can be found in profusion. Of course all firms have found great difficulty in getting fresh supplies from home, but Messrs. Powell are among the lucky ones that can appeal for patronage knowing that most of the demands will be easily met. We understand that in men's wear there are some new and attractive lines to choose from, whilst for ladies there is enough variety to bewilder, that is if a lady shopper were ever capable of being bewildered.

Robinson Piano Co.

In the matter of music shops the Robinson Piano Company takes a high place in the Colony, and, as Christmas is generally associated with music of some sort, the large stock of pianos, gramophones and sheet music that the firm has acquired in readiness for the season, should have a good road made into it. Violins, mandolins and other small instruments will also be found here, and there is every reason why residents spending money in this direction should include this firm in the list of places to be visited.

American Express Company.

Tourists are not nearly so plentiful as they were in the pre-war days, and that is only natural seeing that there is more important work occupying the attention of nearly all the civilised world. But some people are forced to travel, and to such the American Express Company can be a boon for not only are they bankers, forwarders and tourist agents, but they are the issuers of the American Express travellers' cheques which can be cashed in almost any part of the world, and which are the best form in which to carry travel funds.

Colonial Dispensary.

The Colonial Dispensary is one of the most recently opened shops of its kind in the Colony, but it has already attained quite a high reputation for the quality of the goods it sells. Situated in the centre of the town, and stocking perfumes and many other little things that make nice Christmas presents, there should be a steady stream of customers during the last few days of the shopping rush. And it is well-known that prices here compare extremely favourably with any other dispensary in the Colony.

The Hongkong Hotel.

It is perfectly safe to say that during Christmas there will be no more popular rendezvous than the Hongkong Hotel, the premier hotel in the Far East. Special arrangements have been made this year for the benefit of the Hotel's many patrons, both visitors and residents, being assured of being well catered for. A special menu has been put up in the main dining room, a charge of \$2 per head being made, while excellent arrangements have also been made with regard to the Grill Room, at a charge of \$3.50 per head. It will come as a great pleasure to many people to learn that the management has organised dinner dances which will be held on Christmas Night, Boxing Night and New Year's Eve. These without doubt will prove to be deservedly popular.

Anderson Music Co.

It is impossible to imagine what Christmas would be like if there were no music in the evening, no new tunes on the piano, no fresh records for the gramophone. There would be as little fun in it as a miserable wet Sunday at home. And this is where the Anderson Music Company makes its bow. Every one this Christmas tide will want something new in the musical line. The Anderson Music Company can supply all needs in this respect, and is sure to please all tastes. It has a fine selection of the popular Gramophone and Columbia records, while its selection of sheet music is such as has seldom, if ever, been seen in Hongkong before. All the music this firm stocks (whether piano pieces or songs) is specially chosen, and a

feature is just now being made of the writings of young British composers. Indeed, for modern music the Company has no rival. A special Christmas attraction is to be found in the new arrivals of Nursery Rhymes set to music and illustrated. These volumes are splendidly bound and are not at all expensive. The firm has also been fortunate in securing a consignment of dainty candle shades in favourite colours and artistic design, while it also has a varied assortment of candle holders, tubes and rings. A visit to its showrooms will reveal many most appropriate Christmas presents.

Hongkong Cigar Store.

More men enjoy a good smoke as much as a lady does a compliment, and it is proverbial here that the Hongkong Cigar Store can satisfy the connoisseur in the matter of the fragrant weed. A price equally attractive to any other store. Brands of all the best makers are stocked, in cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, etc. In addition, the firm goes in for children's toys on quite a big scale, and there should be a large business done in these joy-bringing gifts. Many other articles are stocked which customers will find are extremely appropriate for present making.

A. S. Watson and Company.

That fine establishment in Alexander Buildings occupied by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, is one of the places which Hongkong could ill-afford to do without at any time of year, but at Christmas especially it is a boon. Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company will be sure to attract the fair sex for they have a wonderful selection of perfumes and many other little things which a lady must have for her toilet. For the gentlemen, there are some of the most noted makes of safety razors which are very acceptable as Christmas presents; and then there is the tobacco department where smokers can get all they require. Watson's is a capital place at which to shop. They have been so long in the business and have such a large clientele that they just know what's wanted.

The Alexandra Cafe.

It is quite usual to see large numbers of people congregating at the Alexandra Cafe during Christmas. The reason for this is not far to seek, for if there is one thing more than another which helps the season's festivities to go with a swing it is good "chow" and plenty of it. Now the Alexandra Cafe has not been carrying on its business for so many years without gaining a lot of experience, and for mince pies, plum puddings, special Christmas tiffins and dinners, cakes, sweets, chocolates, etc., they are hard to beat. The housewife who is alive to her responsibilities will not fail to place on her table some of the Alexandra Cafe dainties. An extra special tiffin at only \$1 a head has been arranged for Christmas Day.

Wells Fargo and Company.

Travellers from all parts of the world patronise the Wells Fargo Express Company for they know that it means a no inconsiderable lightening of the burden which, besides baggage, the hapless traveller has to bear. Therefore this firm supplies a direct need in forwarding baggage to all parts of the world, special attention being given to the shipping tourist's luggage and purchases. One of the best ideas they have instituted, however, is the cashing of travellers' cheques. This is a great boon and has solved many of the little worries of the traveller. B. Monteith Webb and Company are the representatives for the Wells Fargo Co.

Gander, Price and Company.

From time to time we hear rumours of a shortage of gin, whisky, and a few other very necessary beverages. Some of the confirmed pessimists have even gone so far as to say that when the supplies in Hongkong are exhausted there won't be any more to sign chit for, so what's the use of the Bill just passed? Well, Gander, Price and Company can tell you it's all a rumour. They have big stocks of the good old beverages on hand and for a very long time will be able to supply all their customers' needs. Special attention is drawn to the handy Christmas hampers which

this firm is putting up. They are capital in every respect, being well selected and just the right price to suit the pockets of the buyers. There will be nothing wrong with the drinks at Christmas if one of these hampers is in the house.

Mr. J. T. Shaw.

Having just removed from Queen's Road Central to very fine premises in Fodder Street, Mr. J. T. Shaw, the outfitter, has also accumulated a stock of high class men's wear which he is able to display to advantage. It is only necessary to take a glance at the windows of the shop to realise that here is a place which can supply practically everything a man wants to wear, and that the goods will be of satisfactory quality can be safely left to a business that has such a high reputation to maintain. In woollen goods, hats, socks, shirts, ties, and sundries, there is a range to select from that certainly does away with any doubt that may be entertained as to whether a man can get what he is looking for. Boots and shoes, as well as walking sticks and mufflers of taste, can also be obtained. Ladies out to please the men would do well to consult the salesmen of this shop.

The Standard Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company since it established branches in the Far East has done a tremendous business in kerosene oil and the demand therefore is always increasing, China being one of the most profitable fields for the marketing of it. The "Comet" and "White Rose" are two of the best-known brands and a big business is done in them. The Standard Oil Company also has a tremendous turnover in motor spirit and since motor cars have sprung into prominence so quickly in Hongkong, and show every likelihood of increasing in numbers, the spirit sold by this Company will be found reliable in every respect.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Smokers in the Far East thank their lucky stars that there is such a firm to look after their interests as the British American Tobacco Company. The splendid way in which the Company is organised and the vast experience it has had in dealing with tobacco and cigarettes, cigars, etc., have made it fully aware of just what suits the palate of the multitude of smokers. Every smoker knows the capital quality of the Westminister, Embassy, Garrick and Capstan cigarettes, which, by the way, have of late been put into handy packets of twenty. The Company has become famous for the excellent quality of the cigars it conditions, but three stand out above all others for being fascinating smokes. These are the Golconda, the Jamaica cigar with Havana flavour; the "Perfecto," which is very choice; and the "Bonquet," of the same quality but just a little smaller. The B. A. T. products are stamped with the hall-mark of quality.

Green Island Cement.

This Company since its establishment has proved an inestimable boon to the Colony, and it is difficult to imagine what the building trade would have done without it. One thing is certain, and that is that had not this very necessary product been manufactured locally, the material would have been much more expensive, and more especially at this time when the freight rates are so high that the importation of it would have been almost prohibitive. This is one of the branches of trade in which Hongkong must consider itself very fortunate.

Grand Hotel.

The Christmas doings at this hotel are always of a nature to ensure to residents a happy time, and this year will prove to be no exception to the rule. The catering is proverbially of the best, and the care and attention which residents and travellers have bestowed upon them is the best proof that the management endeavours to please. On Christmas Day there will be the usual special menus and music will be provided, as in years past. Doubtless the full arrangements will be announced later.

Thomas Cook and Son.

"The Man from Cook's" is as familiar to the traveller as his portmanteau and far more neces-

sary. It is wonderful what this firm can do for the tourist and seasoned traveller. It is the latter, perhaps more than anyone, who realises what a great benefit the firm is, and he would not be without it for the world. The tourist is shown how to see the sights in the best way, at the least expense, and in the least possible time. He is taken as much care of as a child in swaddling clothes. There is no need to say anything to the traveller about Cook's. He knows the firm well from past experience and when landing in port it is the first place he makes for. Thomas Cook and Sons can manage all the business for the traveller and tourist far better than they could manage it themselves.

Laxley and Co.

This well-known firm deals in many lines, but at the present time one of the things which will commend itself to all is the fine selection of Australian hams, the Prince brand, which this firm has put on the market. These hams are the best obtainable and are second to none. They can be secured from all the leading importers. Laxley and Co. are also the importers of Isal, which as a disinfectant is unrivalled. This mixes with any kind of water and well performs all that is expected of it. Another line in which the firm deals is Lysol-moline, an ideal fish-forming food containing all the valuable properties of the finest extract of malt obtained from the finest Scotch barley, together with milk and cream. These three commodities have greatly found their way into public favour since they were first put on the market.

The Sincere Company.

Already the Sincere Company is carrying on a big business in Christmas goods, the housewives who are wide awake going there early to pick out as many of the bargains as they can, so that they will not be "left" when the big rush commences. This is an admirable policy to adopt, and the other ladies who have not yet visited this capital store would be well-advised to take time by the forelock and help themselves to the best before somebody walks off with quality and quantity. Although Sincere's have a large store and a varied stock, it is sometimes forgotten that there is such a big population in Hongkong, and the Sincere Company has a very large clientele which takes a lot of supplying. These customers know as well as anyone else that the Christmas stock cannot last for ever, and so they are making their way to the big store daily to get their first pick of a wonderful selection of choice articles. One department which is worth visiting more than another is the grocery department. There are some splendid things here for the table.

Sakura Beer.

This excellent beverage has stood the test of time, as is very evident from the fact that the number of people who drink it is on the increase. It is one of the finest beers brewed in Japan and a big trade is done in it in Hongkong. While the housewife is making her preparations for Christmas, it would be just as well to remind her that she could not do better, when arranging the drink problem, than to include a case of this very excellent beer. She will find someone among her guests who will be sure to say he prefers this beer to any other, and it will make things very much easier if she can supply it right away.

Bollinger Engines.

Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Company are the agents for these most efficient engines, which have become very popular among all those who have occasion to instal machines into their premises. These engines have long been in use and their name is synonymous with reliability. The Company has always on hand a large stock of paints, anti-rusting and anti-corrosive ships' bottom composition, plastic cement for furnaces, etc.

N. Lazarus and Co.

The war has taught us indirectly that the care of the eyes is a very necessary thing. Many men who were medically examined were found to be suffering from defective sight, although they had always thought themselves to be perfect in this respect. Much of the trouble people suffer in

their heads is through nothing else than defective eyes, and they cannot do better than to pay a visit to N. Lazarus and Company and have their optics tested. The time and small expense will be well worth it, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing just what is wrong.

The Sing On Co.

For a long number of years the Sing On Company has been carrying on business in the Colony as metal dealers, ironmongers and ship-handlers, and they have built up a big reputation for themselves which is well-earned. A visit to their store in Queen's Road is worth anyone's while, and the housewife will find that there are many little things on sale here which she could well do with in her home.

The China Provident Co.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co. are managers for this Company, which carries on a huge business in insurance and mortgaging of house property. The Company has a paid up capital of over a million dollars and is excellently situated to transact this class of business.

Willem Heyblom and Co.

It is surprising how very necessary the typewriter has become in the office, but in the past it has always been felt that the machines were too expensive to fit the pocket of the average individual. That theory is exploded now, however, as a visit to the premises of this Company will show, some of the most famous makes of machines being on sale at astonishingly low prices, ranging from \$50 to \$150. They are in first-class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Maison Lily.

The ladies in the Colony have long waited for such an establishment as that of Maison Lily. As regards their husbands, the least said the best, but it is not improbable that they too do appreciate the innovation, as the most dainty wear for ladies is furnished at prices which are exceptionally reasonable for the really high class quality of the goods. The ladies of Hongkong are reminded that a special show of evening dresses is now on, and the premises will be open this afternoon.

Peak Hotel.

Christmas morning very often presents difficulties as to what shall be done to while away the time until tiffin. A good suggestion is for the car to be taken to the top of the Peak and then take a stroll round, until tiffin, which can be had at the Peak Hotel. The management has made special arrangements for Christmas tiffin and dinner and only those who have been to the hotel know how to appreciate these arrangements.

Mow Fung and Co.

It is some time since the famous "Silver Dish" home were placed on the Hongkong Market, and from the large number of sales which have been transacted it is very obvious that they have met with great favour. Every lam is guaranteed and the quality of them cannot be surpassed. Mow Fung and Company have also placed on the market Glaxo, a food which "builds bonnie babies." This is the testimony of mothers.

The Exile Garage Co.

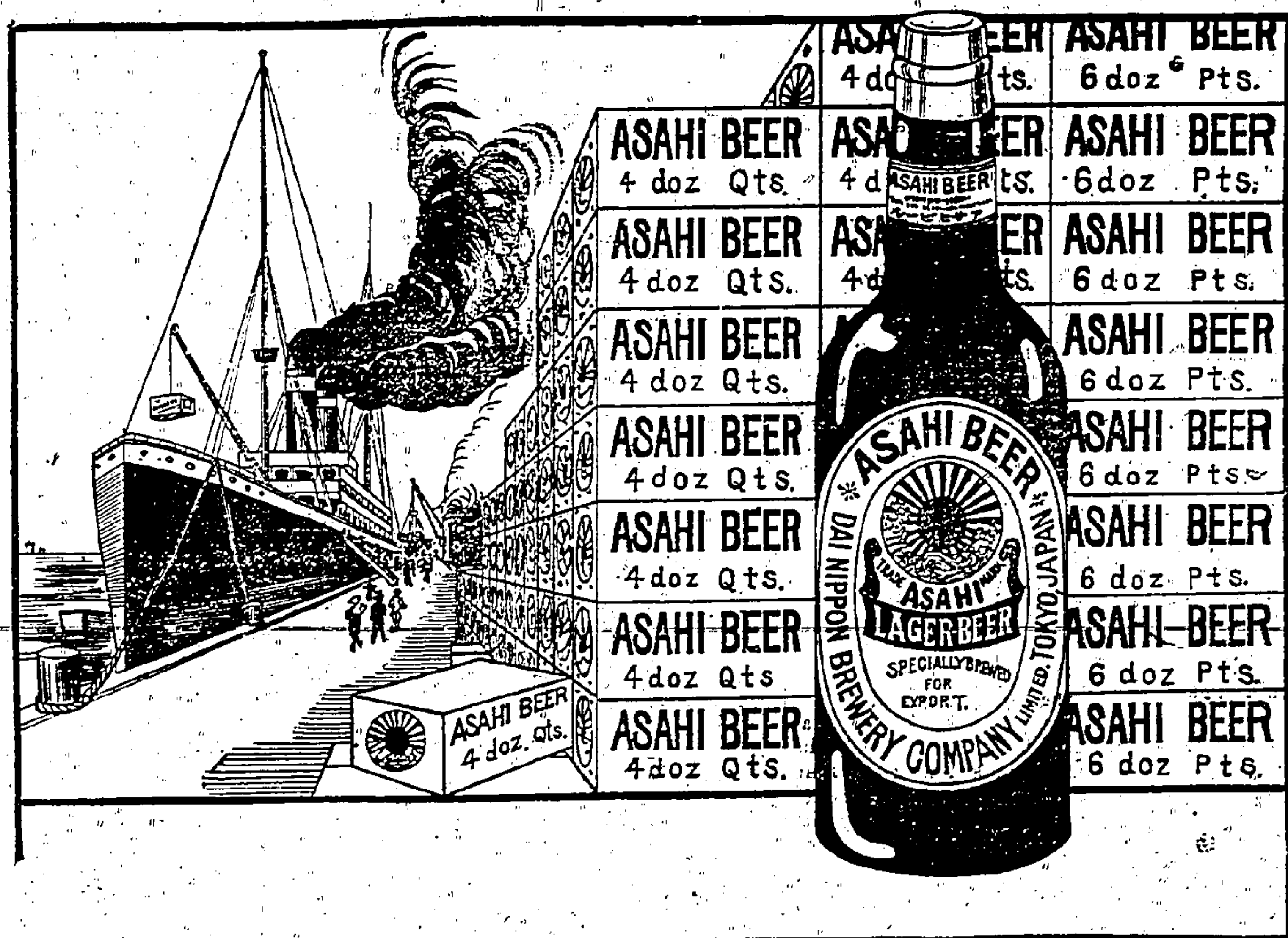
One only needs to have spent one Christmas in Hongkong to realise that a very large number of people go "joy-riding." In fact, this is one of the principal features of the Christmas festivities, and the Exile Garage. Cars figure very largely in them. The management makes special arrangements at this season to meet the demands of their patrons, and cars are always on hand ready to start for a spin. It might be remarked that the new road to Repulse Bay from Deep Water Bay is nearly completed, and quite a good trip can be had along it.

New Macao Hotel.

The neighbouring settlement of Macao, really has a good influx of visitors for the Christmas season, and people from Hongkong who are thinking of spending the holiday in this locality should remember that the New Macao Hotel, on the Praya Grande, offers excellent accommodation. It is up-to-date in every respect and the terms are moderate.

(Continued on page 12.)

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:—

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,

TELEPHONE Nos. 155 & 236.

Golofina

THE
SMOKE
of
CONNOISSEURS.
TRY
PERFECTOS



HIGHEST
GRADE
JAMAICA
LEAF.
TRY
BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ROUND THE SHOPS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

King Edward Hotel.
Many people will find it convenient when down town on Christmas morning to stay and have tiffin at the King Edward Hotel, where special pains have been taken to please those who are having their meals out. The same applies to the Christmas dinner, which the management has arranged shall be as nice as experience can possibly make it. The King Edward Hotel has long enjoyed a reputation for the excellence of the food provided, and this Christmas will be no exception.

Alex. Ross & Co.
The machinery office of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Company in Des Voeux Road Central is one of those places where one is tempted to buy many things. There are marine motors, Corona and Royal typewriters, Indian motor cycles and side cars, the "Smith" motor wheel, Ford motor cars of various prices, and a "Smith" flyer, by which motoring at a minimum of cost can be obtained. In the matter of accessories, the firm is probably unrivalled in the city and many are the articles which would make most suitable and acceptable Christmas presents to those who own cars or cycles. As all the products are by well-known makers, quality is assured.

Asthma Cure.
Just about this time of the year it behoves everyone to take the greatest care to guard against colds on the chest. There is no better preventive or cure against the ravages of asthma or asthmatic colds than Nobbs' celebrated cure. The name of Nobbs has been known in the Orient for so many years that it has become almost a household word, but there are many people who are so indifferent that they neglect a cold, which thus develops into something worse. Everyone would be well advised to keep in the medicine chest a bottle of this Nobbs' asthma cure so as to be prepared against eventualities.

Asahi Beer.
Our friends the Japanese are rightly credited as being a go-ahead business race and the manner in which they have set out to cater for the Europeans who are in a measure deprived of supplies from Home is one upon which they are to be congratulated. Beer was ever a favourite drink with Britisheers, and there will be few households in the Colony without a supply for the season.

Asahi Beer is not only of good quality, but is offered at a price that tempts.

Mee Cheong.
In many respects Hongkong is a place where the photographic out can be developed to an extent greater than at Home, and that widely-known firm of Mee Cheong will cater for the photographers as well as any, both in the matter of cameras and supplies of films and plates. In addition, local views can be purchased in profusion and those who are thinking about marking the festival with a fresh "sitting" of themselves will find that there has been good cause for the reputation the firm has for turning out artistic and well-studied portraits.

Wai Kee.
This is the yachting season, and owners of boats who are renovating or otherwise improving their craft should remember that Wai Kee, of 129, Des Voeux Road Central, has most of the things they need, especially sails, etc. The boats this year are as well-matched as ever, and those on the look-out for wine in the races should consult Wai Kee, who can be relied upon to make the best possible use of the boats entrusted to him to improve.

E. Hing and Company.
Very little business is done at Christmas but afterwards the more serious side of life is reverted to. When this period sets in it is generally found there are new purchases to make, and in this respect those who are concerned with shipping should not forget E. Hing and Co., which has an admirable stock of ship-building materials in stock. The firm are ship chandlers and hardware merchants and have a well-earned business reputation.

Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
Under entirely British management, this hotel, which is one of the very best hotels in the southern Colony, enjoys one of the finest situations in the town. Travellers and residents find a social meeting place here, and the excellent cuisine provided has made the name of the hotel synonymous with quality. Any from Hongkong who are anticipating a trip to Singapore in the near future will be well advised to remember the Grand Hotel de l'Europe.

Hongkong Rope Co.
We are not going to recommend anybody to buy new rope with which to hang themselves but only wish to point out that the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are manufacturers of pure Manila rope of many sizes. Oil drilling cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length are one of the firm's specialties. The General Managers are Messrs. Sherman, Tomes & Company.

Bradley and Co.
Messrs. Bradley and Company is another of those firms of which everybody in Hongkong knows, and in their machinery department they have a large assortment of articles indispensable to the running of any machine-driven concern. Just now they have a stock of Yale chain blocks, triplex, duplex and differential trolleys, and trolley trucks, cranes, etc.

M. G. Mousson.
With the closer binding together of the French and British nations, it would be one of the most advantageous things if more Britisheers understood the language of the nation which has been sharing their trials, and it is as well to know that lessons can be obtained from M. G. Mousson, of 15, Morrison Hill Road. Those desirous of acquiring knowledge of the language should consult this expert.

Frank Smith and Co.
Messrs. Frank Smith and Company, of 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, are ready to supply any needing cast iron rainwater pipes and fittings, and in view of the wet season which will be with us in the New Year, water pipe fittings should be seen to now. Fire extinguishers can also be obtained from this store.

Dodwell and Co.
Messrs. Dodwell and Company are agents not only for shipping firms but also for several less conspicuous businesses, such as "Red Hand" Compositions Limited, the Underwood Typewriter and many other products. Of course the name is known all over the Far East and even beyond, and although there is nothing to especially warrant a reference to the firm in connection with Christmas, no shoppers' guide, such as this, would be complete without mention being made of this large commercial house.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Monday 24th, Tuesday 25th and Wednesday 26th, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 24th and 25th, and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the 26th.

There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as usual.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m. on the 24th and 26th December and 1st January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bechar, Baghdad, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

NOTICES.

1917

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

MID-DAY

MENU.

(No Chits or Tickets)

PRICE \$1.00

(Cash Account only).

Hors D'oeuvres

Soup

1 Cream de Asparagus

2 Beef Tea

Fish

3 Boiled Schnapper & Egg

4 Fried Sole and Lemons

Entrees

5 Stewed Chicken with onion

6 a la Polonnaise

7 Game Pie

8 Sausage and Mashed Potatoe

9 Joints

10 Roast Turkey and Cranberry

11 Sauce

12 Roast Capon and Bread Sauce

13 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce

Vegetables

14 Boiled potatoes

15 Roast potatoes

16 Petis Pois 17 Cauliflowers

Entremets

18 Plum Pudding 19 Mince Pie

20 App's Pie 21 Fruit Au Cream

Fruits

22 Oranges, Apples, Muscatella,

23 Almonds, Walnuts, and

24 Chestnuts &c.

Dessert

25 American Cheese

26 Dutch Cheese

27 Beetroot 28 Mixed Salads

29 Celery

Tea or Coffee.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

EVENING

MENU

(No Chits or Tickets)

PRICE \$1.00

(Cash Account only).

Hors D'oeuvres

Soup

1 Clam Chowder

2 Consomme au Vermicelli

Fish

3 Fried Schnapper

4 Cold Salmon and Mayonnaise

Entrees

5 Stewed Pigeon a la Polonnaise

6 Lamb Cutlet and Petis Pois

7 Chicken in Aspic

Joints

8 Roast Saddle of Beef and

9 Horse Radish Sauce

10 Boiled York Ham

Poultry

11 Roast Turkey (Stuffed) and

12 Cranberry Sauce

13 Roast Chicken & Chipped

14 Potatoes

15 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce

Vegetables

16 Boiled Potatoes

17 Roast Potatoes

18 Petis Pois

19 Boiled Cabbage

Entremets

20 Plum Pudding

21 Mince Pie

22 Apple Pie

23 Blanc Mange and Apricots

Fruit

24 Oranges, Apples, Muscatella,

25 Almonds, Walnuts and

26 Chestnuts &c.

Dessert

27 American Cheese

28 Dutch Cheese

29 Beetroot 30 Mixed Salad

31 Celery

Tea or Coffee.

To facilitate Service and prevent Confusion please order by number only.

We sell only the very best brands of Wines, Ales and Liqueurs.

WISHING YOU A MERRY XMAS.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

MRS. N. BABBEAGE,

Manageress.

Mr. Edison and the U-Boat Problem.

Mr. Edison, with a large staff of assistants, has returned to New York after having been absent for ten weeks on the high seas experimenting with anti-submarine devices. He endeavored to duplicate the methods of the U-boats in every detail. He refused to make a statement.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

9.15

DEC. 23rd.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE

FANTASTIC STARS.

THE OLD FAVOURITES IN A NEW PROGRAMME.



THE SPECTACULAR SENSATION OF THE AGE

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

FIVE REELS OF LOVE & ROMANCE

SHOWING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINA

VICTORIA THEATRE MATINEE, MONDAY.

NOTICES.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTIERREZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-Signed with a view to ascertaining:-

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

TO ALL CONCERNED:

I, F. N. TYSON, Master of the British Steamer "Hermelin" hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the members of my crew during the ship's stay in Hongkong.

F. N. TYSON,
Master s.s. "Hermelin".
Hongkong, 20th December, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided over by the Director of Public Works, tenders will be received for the supply and laying of pipes for canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined on all work days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 18th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

G. R. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS office will be entirely CLOSED on Christmas and New Year Days. On the other holidays the office will be open for all purposes as follows:-
MONDAY, the 24th Dec. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, the 26th Dec. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

HONGKONG HOTEL

TEA DANCES.

THE Management beg to announce that in future the charge for tea including the privilege of dancing will be \$1.00 per head, 25% of which sum will be donated by the Hotel Company to War Charities.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.